

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

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9 January 1980

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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS COUNCIL MEETS IN BEIJING

OW081258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--Representatives from 46 countries have so far arrived in Beijing for the 34th General Assembly of the International Military Sports Council (CISM) which opens at the Beijing Hotel tomorrow.

They are from Algeria, Federal Republic of Germany, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Denmark, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, the United States of America, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Upper Volta, Iraq, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mali, Norway, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Qatar, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Zambia and the host country China.

A representative from Canada who was invited to the assembly has also arrived. Military attaches of the embassies of Mexico, Turkey and Romania will attend the General Assembly as observers. The representatives of Bangladesh, Chile and Portugal are expected to arrive here this evening.

Su Yu Addresses Banquet

OW081700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--Su Yu, vice-minister of national defence, today firmly denounced the Soviet Union's armed intervention in Afghanistan.

Speaking at a banquet given by the Ministry of National Defence in honour of the delegates to the General Assembly of the International Military Sports Council (C.I.S.M.) here this evening, the vice-minister said that the Soviet Union's massive armed invasion of Afghanistan gravely threatened peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. "We will, together with all countries and people who love peace and uphold justice, resolutely struggle to frustrate the Soviet policy of aggression and expansion," he said.

The banquet was attended by those among the military officers from 49 countries who had so far arrived for the General Assembly, and by leaders of the International Military Sports Council, including C.I.S.M. President Vice-Admiral Amiral Massarini of Italy, Vice-Presidents Colonel Dickson Melges Grael of Brazil, Commandant Moukori Mbappe of Cameroon and Brigadier General Daniel Chakbazof of Sierra Leone, Permanent Secretary General Raoul Mollet of Belgium and executive members of the C.I.S.M.

The 34th C.I.S.M. General Assembly is scheduled to open at the Beijing Hotel tomorrow.

Vice-Minister Su Yu said that this enormous gathering of the world military representatives was a source of support and encouragement to the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army who were actively engaged in a drive for socialist modernization. He thanked the delegates for bringing the friendship of their people and servicemen to the Chinese people and servicemen, and expressed the hope that this friendship would be further developed. He said he also hoped that the General Assembly would benefit military sports in the C.I.S.M. member countries and contribute to friendship among the people and servicemen of various countries and to world peace.

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In reply, C.I.S.M. President Vice-Admiral Massarini thanked China for providing the opportunity for delegates to see the country and for the good preparations made for the C.I.S.M. General Assembly. He said that the philosophy of the C.I.S.M. was to strengthen friendship among military servicemen through sports. "If we don't strive to meet our aim and establish contacts with far away countries and promote friendship, the world will meet with another catastrophe," he said. "In this respect, in the struggle for world peace, the C.I.S.M. has made its due contribution."

Present at the banquet were Li Da, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Lu Jindong, vice-minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

## Opening Ceremony; Su Yu Speech

OW090820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--The 34th General Assembly of the International Military Sports Council (C.I.S.M.) opened at a grand ceremony here this morning.

Addressing the occasion, Su Yu, Chinese vice-minister of national defence, hailed the widely representative international military sports organization for its efforts to fulfill its aims. He expressed the belief that the assembly would, under the guidance of the C.I.S.M. Executive Committee and through the common efforts of the participants, make fresh contributions to promoting military sports in the member states and mutual understanding and friendship among the people and armies of these countries as well as to world peace.

He strongly demanded that the Soviet authorities immediately stop their invasion and intervention in Afghanistan and withdraw all their troops. He said the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army would firmly stand by the Afghan people and, together with the other peoples in the world, fight against hegemonism and defend world peace.

In his opening address, President of the C.I.S.M. Vice-Admiral A. Massarini of Italy hailed the successes of the council, which has grown into "a world-wide modern managed sports organization." He said: "I firmly believe that the expansion and the success of our organization has been granted by our policy of friendship among all the countries, our philosophy of equality, our refusal to tolerate political and racial discrimination, and finally our open-door policy which blocks the way to any ultra-conservative aggressions wherever they may appear." He expressed the confidence that China's presence in the C.I.S.M. "will act as a catalizer for the adhesion of other Asian countries."

The 64-year-old Italian admiral said: "The 34th General Assembly will be remembered as a milestone in the history of the C.I.S.M." He called on all C.I.S.M. member nations to close their ranks, refuse compromise, respect the independence of its associates and protect its most famous championships.

After the opening ceremony, the delegates viewed an exhibition arranged by the council to show the achievements of the C.I.S.M. and military sports facilities.

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Invited to the opening ceremony were Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Li Da, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of other military and sports organizations.

Nearly 100 delegates and observers from 52 countries that had arrived attended the opening ceremony. They laid a wreath before the monument to the Chinese people's heroes at Tiananmen Square in the heart of Beijing.

The C.I.S.M. leaders and delegates will be entertained by the P.L.A. General Political Department at a song and dance performance here this evening.

#### PRC MAY RECONSIDER PARTICIPATION IN MOSCOW OLYMPICS

OW080053 Tokyo KYODO in English 0038 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Jan 8 KYODO--Chinese sports officials said Monday China would do the same, if many countries should boycott the summer Olympic Games in Moscow.

Officials at the Physical Culture and Sports Commission told KYODO that at the moment, China is making all preparations on the premise that it will send athletes to Moscow. But they said China regards the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan as "quite unpermis-sible" and added: "If a number of countries should decide to boycott the (Moscow) Olympic Games in protest of this (Soviet) move, China would have to do the same."

The commission officials said China is closely watching international moves and that a decision will be taken before long whether to take part in the Moscow games.

#### BRIEFS

PRC ADMISSION TO IFSA--London, 15 Dec--The Chinese Gymnastic Acrobatics Association was admitted today as a new member of the International Federation of Sports Acrobatics (IFSA). This was decided by a resolution unanimously adopted at the IFSA Executive Committee session here. Zhang Quande, representative of the Chinese association, was invited to attend and address the meeting. Speaking after the adoption of the resolution, IFSA Chairman Stoil Sotirov expressed the belief that China, as a new member of IFSA, was bound to make contribution to world sports acrobatics. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW]

FOREIGN STUDENTS--Beijing, 31 Dec--There are now over 1,300 foreign students from 77 countries in five continents studying in China. The figure is an all time high. Students most recently enrolled are from Britain, Canada, the Congo, France, West Germany, Japan, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, the United States and Zaire. They are now studying in forty institutes of higher learning, including those of liberal arts and science in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Liaoning, Jilin, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangxi and Guangdong provinces. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW]

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SECRETARY BROWN CONTINUES VISIT TO CHINA

Additional Report on Deng Speech

OW081548 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] While receiving the U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown this morning, Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the State Council and chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, urged all countries in the world to unite [lian he qi lai 5114 0678 6386 0171] to seriously counter the Soviet Union's policy of global expansion. [Beijing in Russian to the USSR at 1800 GMT on 8 January, in a similar report, says Deng Xiaoping "appealed to all countries of the world to unite [obyedinitysa] and to oppose with all seriousness the global expansionist policy of the Soviet Union."]

Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said: China's view is consistent on the matter of global strategy. The Soviet Union is the main source of a turbulent international situation and a threat to world peace and security. The policies of hegemonism and global expansionism pushed by the Soviet Union will never change because of this or that factor.

Secretary Brown said: The United States and China should coordinate their policies in the face of the threat from the Soviet Union. Secretary Brown said that the United States intended to strengthen its defense.

Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping pointed out: China and the United States should do something in a down-to-earth way so as to defend world peace against Soviet hegemonism. He hoped that the United States would strengthen its unity [lian he 5114 0678] with Western Europe.

Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping also talked with Secretary Brown about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its effects, the situation in Indochina, bilateral relations between China and the United States, and other issues of mutual concern.

Speaking on bilateral relations, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said: Since the release of the China-U.S. joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972 and the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, the relationship of our two countries has maintained its momentum. Vice Premier Deng said: Mr. Brown's visit to China as the U.S. secretary of defense is of great significance. Secretary Brown said: I came to visit China at a critical time. I believe that my visit to China has been productive.

Present at the meeting were Vice Premier Geng Biao and others.

Meetings With PLA Officials

OW081700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--Zhang Aiping, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and chairman of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, and Qian Xuesen, vice-chairman of the commission, met and had a friendly talk with Dr. Harold Brown, U.S. secretary of defence, here this evening.

Secretary Brown this afternoon visited a military academy in Beijing where he was accorded a friendly reception by Xiao Ke, commandant of the academy, and instructors and cadets.

Later in the evening, the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence gave a dinner for the press officers and newsmen accompanying Secretary Brown to China and American correspondents based in Beijing. Among the hosts were Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, Chai Chengwen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau, and Chinese journalists.

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CARTER SAYS U.S. READY TO AID PAKISTAN

OW081215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 7 (XINHUA)--President Jimmy Carter said today that the United States is ready to commit itself to offer military aid to Pakistan in the case of Soviet intervention in neighbouring Afghanistan.

He told an NBC correspondent at the White House that the U.S. assured Pakistani President Ziaul Haq shortly after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan that the U.S. is willing to join other nations in giving necessary protection to Pakistan and meet its legitimate defensive military needs. He stressed that the U.S. move is not a threat to India, but "an ability for Pakistan to repel invasion, if it should occur."

Asked about the Soviet efforts of trying to control the Persian Gulf, the President said: "No one can know what the Soviets' plan might be, but I think we have got to be prepared for that eventuality, and the best way to prepare for it is to prevent its occurrence."

"The arousing of world opinion to recognize the threat that the Soviets project to the area of the world is an important first step, particularly the marshalling of common condemnation of the Soviets for what they have already done," he stated. The President added that "the strengthening of countries in the area that might be threatened so that they can repel any potential invasion is another important element."

U.S. SUSPENDS CONSTRUCTION OF CONSULATE IN KIEV

OW081702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Embassy in Moscow announced today that work on the office building of a U.S. consulate in Kiev would cease and an American advance party of seven persons would be withdrawn shortly, according to news reports received here. "We would expect the Soviets to do likewise in New York," the embassy statement said, adding that the Soviet Government had been informed of this decision. This was done in accordance with the U.S. President's decision to suspend preparations for opening consulates in Kiev and New York.

Other Western sources said that three meetings involving three joint U.S.-Soviet commissions on agriculture, health and commercial affairs had been cancelled indefinitely. The Soviet state airline had been instructed to reduce its flights to the United States from three a week to two, the sources added.

U.S. CURTAILS USSR FISHING IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

OW082124 Beijing XINHUA in English 2111 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 8 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of Transportation Neil Goldschmidt announced here today that actions have been taken in line with President Carter's directive to curtail Soviet fishing in U.S. territorial waters as one of the responses to Soviet aggression against Afghanistan.

Goldschmidt told a press conference that the U.S. Government estimates that there are 14 Russian trawlers operating in U.S. territorial waters of the Bering Sea. These vessels are being notified through State Department channels to leave immediately.

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To make sure that the message is received and understood, the U.S. Government is dispatching two Coast Guard cutters--the Midgett and the Rush--from the West Coast to the Bering Sea.

Meanwhile, the United States has notified the Soviet Ministry of Merchant Marine that the 12th joint task group meeting on environmental concerns--scheduled for today in Washington--has been cancelled. The meeting on the Loran navigation system to be held in Geneva is also cancelled.

It is reported that there are now about 20 Soviet trawlers in U.S. territorial waters which have got fishing permits from U.S. authorities. Soviet fishing now underway in the Gulf of Alaska will be allowed to be completed where allocations had been approved and fees paid by the USSR.

#### U.S. RESTRICTS AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO USSR

OW090750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 8 (XINHUA)--Validated export licenses will be required for export from the United States, or for re-export from other countries, of U.S. agricultural commodities and products to the Soviet Union, as effective from seventh, announced U.S. Secretary of Commerce Philip M. Klutznick, according to a press release today. "This action reflects our concern over the impact which the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan has had on the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States," Klutznick said.

According to this announcement, the past policy of permitting shipment of such goods under blanket "general" licenses which did not require prior commerce authorization is suspended. The only validated licenses for agricultural commodities and products which would be issued in the immediate future would be those necessary to permit shipments of wheat and corn to reach the level of 8 million metric tons covered in the 1975 agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on the supply of grain. "Diplomatic efforts will continue in an effort to insure that the restraints imposed on the shipment of U.S. goods by the President are not offset by expanded sales to the Soviet Union by other nations," the secretary declared.

Meanwhile, in a news briefing this afternoon, Donald A. Furtado, the acting under secretary of commerce, explained in detail the restrictions on exports of non-agricultural products to the Soviet Union. Referring to President Carter's announcement on January 4 that no high technology or other strategic items will be licensed for sale to the Soviet Union, he said it meant that the United States would not license any more high technology items to the Soviet Union while our licensing policy was being revised. "The moratorium covers all items currently controlled for national security purposes," including such items as computer systems and other advance electronic equipment, advance machine tools, and oil and gas equipment, he noted. "It does not alter existing controls over high technology and strategic items, but suspends licensing of such items until a review of the relevant policies is complete," he added.

#### JOINT PRC-U.S. FOOD CORPORATION TO BE FORMED

OW251244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] Chengdu, December 25 (XINHUA)--A food corporation to run restaurants serving China's famous Sichuan style dishes will be set up in New York with joint investment, according to an agreement signed between the Sichuan Provincial Vegetable and Food Service Corporation and the New York Nutrieno Corporation. The joint corporation will be named "Shu-Mei", meaning Sichuan-U.S. The first restaurant of the corporation will open for business in New York in January 1980.

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C 1

RENMIN RIBAO SCORES SOVIET ACCOUNT OF AFGHAN INVASION

HKD90329 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Notes by Xue Yuan: "He Does Not Know What He Is Talking About"]

[Text] In a reply sent from a faraway place via the "hotline," Brezhnev claimed that Soviet troops were sent to Afghanistan at the invitation of Hafizullah Amin. Brezhnev's reply came in response to the protest over the Afghanistan incident lodged by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Brezhnev was saying that the overlords in the Kremlin did not send in their tanks, armored cars or soldiers, who are armed to the teeth, until they felt that it would be ungracious not to accept Amin's hearty invitation.

This is the most nonsensical and preposterous argument one could expect to hear about such a bloodstained farce, and only the bungling advisers in Moscow could have resorted to such subterfuge.

According to the Brezhnev reply, Amin was Moscow's very good friend.

In mid-September 1979 when Amin replaced Taraki, Soviet television lavished praises on Amin, saying that Amin was a faithful friend of the Soviet Union who had made "positive" contributions and opted for "maintaining friendly relations" with the Soviet Union.

However, after a little more than 3 months, Moscow has, after meticulous planning, directed a military coup which ended Amin's life. Accordingly, there has been an about-face in the Soviet appraisal of Amin. Now TASS is saying that Amin was an "oppressor, dictator and bloodthirsty agent of imperialism," and a "murderer and historical swindler." The Soviet news agency claims that Amin "committed countless crimes and paid the price for them" and that the coup has put an end to the "dark age of Amin's rule."

In this way has TASS not given Brezhnev a nice slap in the face? According to TASS, has Brezhnev not accepted the invitation sent by an imperialist "agent" and "murderer" to send troops to Afghanistan? The fact that there is no logic in the Kremlin's rhetoric reveals the self-contradicting predicament in which the Kremlin has found itself--the abrupt thump it gave Afghanistan has shaken the Kremlin.

BEIJING RUSSIAN REJECTS SOVIET JUSTIFICATION OF AFGHAN INVASION

OW081251 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Useless Justification"]

[Text] In order to justify the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, the Moscow papers PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA stubbornly contend that Soviet troops entered Afghanistan allegedly at the request of the Afghan Government and to repulse interference from outside. This is indeed absurd and ridiculous.

Let us first look at the source of this so-called "interference from outside," to use the Soviet expression. The Soviet Union claims that this interference comes from the United States and China and also from Pakistan and Egypt. But nobody will find a single American soldier, a Chinese tank or an Egyptian fighter plane in Afghanistan. On the contrary, Soviet soldiers, tanks and fighter planes can be seen everywhere in Afghanistan today. Moreover, on the same evening that the Soviet Union incited a coup in Afghanistan with its armed forces, (?250,000 Soviet soldiers and officers) were left behind in this country's territory.

The Soviet agitators apparently had difficulty in explaining their false (?reports) and have come up with a story of so-called interference from outside Afghanistan. But such a story is not worthy of comment. If this interference comes from outside Afghanistan, why did the Soviet Union (?bring) its troops into Afghanistan? As regards the Soviet troops entering Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government, (?this is a complete lie). Everyone knows that up to 27 December last year Amin was the head of the Afghan Government and that the Karmal regime was created after the overthrow of Amin's rule. Thus several questions (?arise).

If, as asserted by the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA, the Afghan Government requested aid from the Soviet Union only on 28 December, why did the Soviet troops enter Kabul on the evening of 27 December? As for the Afghan Government repeatedly requesting the USSR military aid in the past, then that Government should of course be not the Karmal but the Amin regime. Does there exist in the world such an idiot as would repeatedly ask foreign troops to overthrow his government and (?bring blame on his own head)? What clumsiness Moscow shows in its assertions. It is indeed sad and ridiculous.

#### RENNMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES SOVIET 'WARNING' TO IRAN

HK090821 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Notes by Rong Xuan: "A Shameless Threat"]

[Text] Since its armed occupation of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union seems to be extremely pleased with its ruses. Swollen with arrogance, it has put on the air of an overlord who is ready to play the bully in other places without caring a hoot. Here is one example:

According to foreign press reports, after a mass demonstration in Tehran in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet ambassador to Iran angrily pointed an accusing finger at the Iranian religious leader Khomeyni and uttered a hoarse "warning" in a stern voice in the ayatollah's presence. Apparently this Soviet diplomat thought that since his superiors could act against the principles of international relations, he too could scorn diplomatic etiquette. With a ferocious look in his eyes, he took off his wristwatch and, pointing to it, told the Iranian religious leader: "Look, it is now 1500, and there could be no Iran by 1545." Obviously, he meant to say that if you are still sensible, you know well that we can eliminate Iran with a stroke. What a brute utterance! How bullying the threat!

People cannot help recalling a disgusting historical episode. Forty years ago, on the eve of the German annexation of Czechoslovakia, Hitler threateningly told Czechoslovakian President Hacha in Berlin: "If war breaks out the Czech Army will be gone within a couple of days." If the Czechs refused to submit to Hitler's wishes, Germany "would annihilate their country."

Is the present Soviet ambassador to Iran not singing the same tune once sung by the chieftain of German fascism? In recounting the history of this period, the author of the book "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" wrote: "It may be true that no one can match Hitler in sophistry and fraud." Is this comment not also proper and fitting for the Soviet hegemonists who are dreaming all the time about world domination? Nevertheless, those in power in Moscow must not forget that Hitler, who was once so insufferably arrogant, could not escape his doom either.

XINHUA VIEWS SOUTH KOREA'S 1979 TRADE DEFICIT

OW081758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--South Korea's trade deficit in 1979 reached a record of 4,410 million U.S. dollars, according to news reports from Seoul.

Sluggish export last year indicates South Korea's weakening position in the ever more competitive world market. Economic growth rate fell from 11.6 per cent in 1978 to 7.1 per cent in 1979, the lowest in the past seven years. Wholesale prices went up by 23.8 per cent in 1979, 11.6 per cent higher than in the previous year. Consumer price also soared by 21.2 per cent in 1979, 4.8 per cent higher than that in 1978. The wholesale price index rose 23.8 per cent and the consumer price index 21 per cent in 1979, compared with 12.2 and 16.4 per cent respectively in 1978.

JAPAN CONSIDERS SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

OW081350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 8 (XINHUA)--Suspension of cooperation in Siberian development projects was being considered as part of Japan's possible sanctions against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, declared Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita this morning. The minister stated this shortly after today's cabinet meeting at which he briefed his colleagues on the latest developments including the Soviet veto of a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan. A government spokesman quoted Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira as telling Okita that "Japan needs to deal with the new situation with caution," according to a KYODO NEWS AGENCY report.

Later, Foreign Minister Okita met with Masayoshi Ito, chief cabinet secretary, to discuss the visit to Japan of a delegation of the Supreme Soviet scheduled for this month. They agreed that a postponement of the visit is desirable under the present circumstances.

JAPAN DEFENSE AGENCY TO SET UP COMMAND OFFICE

OW080743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 8 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Defence Agency is designing a "central command office" to be finished in 1982 to ensure prompt commanding in case of emergency, according to a NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN report today. The "central command office" being designed is a component part of the country's defence system to cope with emergency. The Defence Agency made the decision in view of the fact that Japan's defence network failed to spot a Soviet Mig-25 which took a surprise landing in Japan in September 1976. The command office to be located near the Defence Agency will occupy a space of 5,000 to 10,000 square metres.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW081349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the widow of Zhou Enlai, met here today with Tokuma Utsunomiya, vice-chairman of the national headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association and president of the association headquarters at Tokyo metropolitan, and his party. Mr. Utsunomiya, who has long promoted friendship between Japan and China, has visited China many times.

HOANG VAN HOAN VISITS GUANGXI'S CAPITAL

OW231545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Nanning, December 23 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Comrade Hoang Van Hoan left here today after an eight-day visit. While in this capital of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, he held reunions with old Chinese friends whom he first met during his sojourn as a young revolutionary in Guangxi.

Arriving here on December 16, Comrade Hoang was given a warm welcome by local party, government and army leaders including Qiao Xiaoguang, Liu Chonggui, Qin Yingji. On the evening of the same day he was honored at a dinner hosted by Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan visited the people's park and cruised on the Yijiang River. In 1926 he sailed down this same river for Guangzhou to consult the late Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh about the correct road for the Vietnamese revolution. Comrade Hoang said that it gladdened him to revisit these old familiar places.

BEIJING RADIO URGES MEASURES TO FORCE SRV OUT OF KAMPUCHEA

OW220947 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[International current events commentary: "The Immediate Withdrawal of Vietnamese Troops Is the Key to Solving the Kampuchea Question"]

[Summary] "A year has passed since Vietnamese aggressor troops invaded Kampuchea. Now, with the energetic support of Soviet hegemonism, the Vietnamese authorities are sending more troops to Kampuchea to escalate the war of aggression, aggravate the famine and pursue a genocidal policy. The Kampuchean people are faced with an unheard of calamity, and the flames of the war of aggression have spread to the Kampuchean-Thai border, seriously threatening peace and security in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries." All people in the world who uphold justice demand that the Vietnamese authorities immediately withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

The massive war started by the Vietnamese authorities is a war of aggression in which the strong bully the weak with the aim of subjugating a small nation. "It is obvious that the Kampuchea question can be solved only by removing the root of the trouble, namely, Vietnamese aggression. Except for this, there is no other way to basically solve the Kampuchean question."

Since the beginning of this year, the overwhelming majority of the countries in the world have sternly condemned the Vietnamese authorities' aggressive behavior and demanded the immediate withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea. "However, the facts of the past year have shown that the Vietnamese authorities have no respect whatsoever for just world opinion and no intention of withdrawing their troops from Kampuchea. All verbal and written denunciations have not the slightest restraining effect on them."

At present, the world public is very concerned about a political solution to the Kampuchean question, but only the immediate and total withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea can create the conditions necessary for a political solution. It is inconceivable that the Kampuchean people can exercise their rights while under intimidation by more than 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops.

"Facts have also shown that as long as Kampuchea is occupied by Vietnamese troops, any attempt to find a basic solution to the Kampuchea question through negotiations with the Vietnamese authorities is simply fantasy, and that recognition of the Heng Samrin puppet regime means recognizing that the Vietnamese aggression is legal."

Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea is a part of the Soviet Union's global strategy. "Soviet support of the Vietnamese authorities' aggression against Kampuchea and control of Laos with money, guns, advisers and suggestions is only the first step in its expansion in Southeast Asia. Once Vietnam secures its position in Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and Vietnam will be able to further their aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia."

"History has shown us that the collapse of Hitlerite fascism was by no means the result of good advice offered by the occupied and enslaved nations, but the victory of the common struggle waged by the forces of justice. At present the Vietnamese authorities are contumaciously ignoring the strong appeal by the forces of justice in the world and refusing to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. The countries and people in the world who uphold justice have no other choice than to take further measures to force the Vietnamese authorities to implement the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly. We believe that justice will in the end prevail over evil."

#### VODK REPORTS ANTI-SRV EFFORTS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW240827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA)--Members of the self-defence units of the puppet government in some areas in Kampuchea have risen up and joined the people in fighting the Vietnamese aggressor troops, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

Vietnamese soldiers sent to loot paddy in some villages of Angkor Chey and Banteay Meas districts of Kampot Province during the first week of December were attacked by the self-defence units of the puppet army and local residents. A number of Vietnamese were killed or wounded and their supplies captured.

The local people, with the cooperation of self-defence units of the puppet army in Sre Kandal village of Preah Vihear Province, raided an enemy rice barn on November 20. They killed four enemy men and seized some rice and salt. Self-defence units also joined local guerrillas in attacking and inflicted losses on the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kompong Tralach District of Kompong Chhnang Province, Puk District of Siem Reap Province, Kandal Stung District of Kandal Province and Bakan District of Pursat Province.

From December 3 to 5, many people of Sandan District, Kompong Thom Province, were killed or wounded during rice harvesting by mines laid by Vietnamese aggressor troops. They avenged themselves by killing or wounding many of the invaders and seizing a quantity of arms.

#### VODK: SRV OBSTRUCTING RELIEF DISTRIBUTION IN KAMPUCHEA

OW301548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 30 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean dockers in Kompong Som held demonstrations on December 19, opposing the Vietnamese aggressors' obstruction of rice and other international relief materials from being distributed to the Kampuchean people, Radio Democratic Kampuchea said today.

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The dockers threw stones at Vietnamese soldiers who were called out to suppress them. A great number of workers were arrested. This aroused even greater indignation among the Kampuchean workers. A quite number [as received] of dockers in Kompong Som joined the anti-Vietnamese guerrillas.

On the same day, people and puppet security guards in Kompong Som City and Veal Ren killed or injured a number of enemy men and handed weapons and military materials they had captured to the guerrillas.

A radio broadcast said that from December 14 to 17, people in Baribou, Kompong Leng and Rolea Paier countries, Kompong Chhnang Province, also fought the Vietnamese.

#### KAMPUCHEAN COMMUNIQUE CONDEMS SRV USE OF CHEMICAL POISONS

OW310812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 31 (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information in a press communique issued yesterday strongly condemned the Vietnamese authorities for using chemical poison to slaughter Kampuchean people, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

A Vietnamese airplane flew over Leach District of Pursat Province on December 10 and 11 and spread poison powder over villages, forests and streams there, killing three old men or children and poisoning 15 men, said the communique. Those who touched the yellow poison will die of burnt-skin, bleeding and high fever.

The communique appealed the international society to stop the genocide crime committed by the Vietnamese authorities and force Vietnam to implement the U.N. resolution calling for an immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

#### THAI ISLAMIC LEAGUE DENOUNCES SOVIET AFGHAN ACTION

OW051414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 5 (XINHUA)--The Islamic League of Thailand, in a statement issued here yesterday, strongly condemned the Soviet Union for its armed invasion of Afghanistan and massacre of Afghan Muslims rising in resistance.

The Soviet action has crudely encroached on Afghanistan's state sovereignty and territorial integrity and gravely menaced Asian and world peace. It is definitely an imperialist act of aggression, the statement says.

The Thai Muslims are firmly opposed to the Soviet act of aggression and call on the Soviet government to withdraw its aggressor troops from Afghanistan at once, the statement concludes.

#### XINHUA REPORTS ASEAN OPPOSITION TO SRV KAMPUCHEAN INVASION

OW061034 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0741 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW

[Consolidated report by XINHUA correspondent Zhang Junli]

[Summary] Hong Kong, 29 Dec--"Development of the situation in 1979 has increasingly clearly shown that ASEAN is an important force in maintaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"In 1979 the Vietnamese authorities, instigated and supported by the Soviet Union, invaded Kampuchea, put Laos under firmer control, posed a direct threat to Thailand and created and exported large numbers of refugees, thus causing turbulence throughout Southeast Asia. In the face of this grave situation, the ASEAN countries have made unremitting efforts to oppose aggression and uphold the norms of international relations. Withstanding rigorous tests, they have further strengthened their unity and upheld justice, thus making important contributions to maintaining peace in Southeast Asia."

At the beginning of 1979, the Vietnamese authorities sent a 100,000-strong aggressor army to occupy Phnom Penh and set up a puppet regime. The Vietnamese aggressor army still hangs on in Kampuchea and refuses to clear out. When this occupation occurred, ASEAN immediately issued a statement "expressing deep regret over Vietnam's armed intervention in Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity." The statement called for "the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchean territory." At its 12th ministerial-level conference at the end of June 1979, ASEAN reaffirmed its solemn stand in calling for "the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea."

The resolution proposed by ASEAN and some other countries calling for "the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea" was adopted by the UN General Assembly with an overwhelming majority of 91 votes on 14 October. This represents an important victory for the just stand taken by ASEAN and the majority of other countries. Strongly condemned by the international community, the Vietnamese aggressors are more isolated than ever.

"The ASEAN conference of foreign ministers issued a statement on 14 December calling on the UN secretary-general to take concrete steps to implement at an early date the UN resolution calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

"After the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam, the five ASEAN countries also issued statements on several occasions saying that they only recognize the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, not the Heng Samrin puppet regime propped up by Vietnam."

Thai Prime Minister Kirangak revealed on 9 November that the Soviet Union is daily providing materials worth \$2.5 million, including weapons, for Vietnam to continue its war in Kampuchea.

"Launching a large-scale dry-season offensive along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Vietnamese aggressor troops have frequently violated Thai territory, thus posing an increasingly grave threat to the independence and sovereignty of Thailand and other countries. In this situation, the ASEAN countries have taken one measure after another to strengthen their self-defensive capabilities in order to safeguard their security. Thailand has taken precautions, put its armed forces on the alert and resolutely hit back at the intruding Vietnamese aggressors. United as one, the other ASEAN countries are supporting Thailand in fighting against aggression."

The ASEAN conference of foreign ministers, held on 14 December, pointed out: "The deterioration of the tense situation along the Kampuchea-Thai border is a grave threat to peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia. The conference called for taking appropriate effective measures to relax the tense situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border and to prevent the flames of war from spreading to Thailand. Four ASEAN countries have assured Thailand that they will provide effective aid for Thailand if its sovereignty is violated."

AFGHAN MUSLIM FACTIONS TO JOIN FORCES

OW081344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--At least five Afghan Muslim parties and groups have decided to join forces against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, a spokesman of Hezbi-Islami of Afghanistan said in Peshawar of Pakistan yesterday, according to a foreign news agency report. The name of the new alliance and the means of effecting such unification will be declared shortly, the spokesman said.

Among those participating in the alliance were reported to be the two factions Hezbi-Islami led by Gulbuddin Elmatri and Gales respectively, the Islamic organization and the Islamic Revolutionary Movement.

It was reported that the decision was made after negotiations among leaders of the Afghan Muslim armed forces in Peshawar since January 3.

The National Liberation Front headed by Syed Ahmed Gilani did not join the alliance, the report said.

'STRONG RESISTANCE' SPREADS TO 16 AFGHAN PROVINCES

OW082142 Beijing XINHUA in English 2229 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--Strong resistance of Afghan Muslim guerrillas and local people against the Soviet invading troops has spread to 16 provinces throughout the country, according to Western news agency reports.

In Kandahar, a southern province, nearly 5,000 Soviet army men were flown in the province capital of Kandahar City. A fierce fighting was reported to have taken place between Afghan local regular army and guerrillas and the Soviet invaders before the Soviets occupied the city. 200 Soviet invaders were killed and 11 Soviet tanks destroyed. The Afghan resistance forces also suffered heavy losses.

After capturing Kandahar, the Soviet invaders incessantly met assaults from local guerrillas. The road from Kabul to Kandahar was cut off with some bridges destroyed by guerrillas in order to check Soviet reinforcements. Bazaars and shops were closed by local people showing their strong resentment against the occupation of the Soviet troops. The Soviet troops are now patrolling in armoured cars and tanks in and around the city.

Muslim tribesmen and rebel Afghan forces jointly took up positions in the outskirts of Ghazni Province and contained the Soviet troops for two days, reported AFP quoting travellers.

Resistance was also reported in Kunduz, Baghlan and Laghman provinces. The guerrillas are said to have burned the residence of the governor of Baghlan Province. They also took control of three districts in the northern province of Kunduz and captured numerous weapons. Muslim guerrillas, assisted by deserters from the Afghan Army, gained control of Alishang and Deh Balakhi towns in Laghman Province, east of the capital of Kabul, killing 30 enemy soldiers.

## SOVIET TROOPS DESTROY HISTORIC AFGHAN MAUSOLEUM

OW080848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--Soviet troops destroyed the historical mausoleum of Sultan Mahmud Ghazna, which was built in the 11th century, in Ghazni, Afghanistan, last week, according to foreign news agencies.

Travellers arriving in Islamabad from Kabul said Muslim tribesmen and Afghan Government troops put up stiff resistance to the invading Soviet troops last Thursday and Friday. They took up positions in the outskirts of the city and contained the Soviet troops for two days. The travellers said that in a "fierce pitched battle", Soviet troops resorted to heavy shelling which destroyed parts of the building and domes of the mausoleum.

Sultan Mahmud of Turkish origin was a ruler of Afghanistan and parts of India during the 11th century.

## PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ISSUES APPEAL ON 'USE OF FORCE'

OW082109 Beijing XINHUA in English 2100 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 8 (XINHUA)--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq appealed today to the world community, particularly the Muslim world, to strongly denounce the use of force by a foreign power in the internal affairs of another country and should not rest until the external forces are withdrawn, according to an AFP report.

The appeal was made in a speech at the inauguration of the regional secretariat for Asia of Rabta-e-Alam-e-Islam [Muslim World League] here. The speech, which was read by Chief Justice of Supreme Court Anwarul Haq on the president's behalf, also warned that if the practice of subjugating nations through the use of naked force and intervention in their internal affairs militarily was established and the world community remained a silent spectator, then the weak and smaller countries mostly belonging to the Third World would not be able to survive on the face of the earth.

The president said that Pakistan, being one of the countries which have common borders with Afghanistan, cannot remain indifferent to the developments in that country. He pointed out that an increasing number of Afghan refugees have taken refuge in his country and Pakistan has given them aid. However, the president said, this problem could only be solved if the international conditions in Afghanistan are made favourable so that these people could go back to their homes with honour and without fear.

The president said that Pakistan's stated stand on the recent developments in Afghanistan is in complete conformity with the stand the Muslim world has taken and has been supported by all those countries who uphold national independence and territorial sovereignty and the principle of peaceful co-existence.

## BANGLADESH GROUPS DENOUNCE SOVIET AGGRESSION

OW062202 Beijing XINHUA in English 2131 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Dacca, January 6 (XINHUA)--More political parties, social organisations and newspapers in Bangladesh condemned Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Mohammad Toaha and Aluaddin Ahmed, chairman and general secretary respectively of Bangladesh Samyabad Dal (ML) in a joint statement yesterday said that direct Soviet military aggression in Afghanistan demonstrated the Soviet foreign policy to interfere in different countries' internal affairs and install its stooges in power through coup. for extending its hegemonism.

Ferdous Ahmed Qureshi, chairman of Jatiya Janata (National People's Party--Qureshi group) in a statement yesterday said that Soviet aggression on Afghanistan was a cause of threat to independence and sovereignty of Third World countries.

Chairman of the Central Command Council of Bangladesh Mukti Joddah Sangshad in a statement yesterday said that Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in the name of help was a direct demonstration of hegemonism.

Maulana Abdur Rahman, member of Parliament and leader of Islam's Democratic League (Rahmin) said in a party meeting yesterday, "Naked and scandalous Soviet military aggression on Afghanistan had posed a great threat to peace and security of the subcontinent."

The Central Committee of the Islamic Democratic League in a resolution at a meeting yesterday condemned Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and called upon people of the world to put up a united resistance against this aggression.

The Bangladesh weekly NEW NATION today editorially condemned Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. The editorial said: "Freedom bleeds in Afghanistan which has practically been annexed by invasion forces of the Soviet Union." "It is a naked demonstration of military might and savagery which, if allowed to go uncondemned and unchecked, will make it impossible for small neighbouring countries to preserve their national dignity and independent existence."

#### SRI LANKA CP CONDEMS SOVIET AGGRESSION

OW080822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Colombo, January 8 (XINHUA)--"The naked aggression committed by the Soviet Union against Afghanistan has revealed clearly its social-imperialist nature to the world," said the Sri Lanka Communist Party (left) in a statement yesterday.

The statement said, "In its goal of global hegemonism, the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan has proved the stage of progress made by Soviet social-imperialism. Starting its aggressive journey in Czechoslovakia in 1968 by massing its forces and having fulfilled its evil designs in African countries and Indochinese countries, it has now taken over a strategically important Afghanistan in central Asia. Imperialists never learn from history. Soviet aggression shows that today's social-imperialists of the Kremlin are no exception."

It added, "The people of Afghanistan, with a proud history of fighting foreign aggression, will undoubtedly drive the Soviet social-imperialists out of their country with the support of the people of the whole world."

It concluded, "The Sri Lanka Communist Party (left) vehemently condemns the naked invasion of Afghanistan by the social-imperialists of the Soviet Union. We call upon the patriotic, democratic and revolutionary forces of our country to join in the world-wide campaign in demanding an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops and military hardware from Afghanistan."

CHINA TRUST CORPORATION, FRENCH INSTITUTE SIGN ACCORD

OW220834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA)--The China International Trust and Investment Corporation (C.I.T.I.C.) signed a protocol of cooperation with a delegation from the Institute of Industrial Development (I.D.I.) of France in Beijing recently, with a view to promoting joint ventures. The main contents of the protocol are as follows:

--The two sides will exchange information periodically to promote the setting up of joint ventures. The French side will try to find appropriate organizations to cooperate with China in accordance with China's requirements. Both sides will contribute to joint ventures and compensation trade.

--The First Ministry of Machine-Building signed a protocol with representatives of the Leroy-Somer group accompanying the delegation expressing their desire for cooperation in compensation trade, the processing of products and the export trade.

--Government departments in Guangzhou City signed a letter of intent with representatives of the French Corporation for Special Mechanical Equipment for Rubber and Plastic Industries (E.M.S) accompanying the delegation for the joint production of rubber tyres using existing factories. The company will send to China technical personnel early next year for further discussions on concrete items of cooperation.

The French I.D.I. delegation, led by its Director-General Dominique de la Martiniere, visited China late last month. In addition to talks with the C.I.T.I.C., the I.D.I. delegation also held talks with the Chinese Ministry of Finance, the Bank of China, the First Ministry of Machine-Building and the Ministry of Chemical Industry on questions concerning joint ventures.

JI PENGFEI MEETS FRG COMMUNIST LEAGUE DELEGATION

OW181556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany had a cordial talk here this evening with Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Later, the delegation led by Hans Gerhart Schmieder, secretary of the Central Committee, was honored at a banquet hosted by Ji Pengfei. Present on the occasion was Feng Xuan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department. The delegation arrived in Beijing on December 7.

PRC, FRG AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS CONCLUDE

OW211716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA)--The Federal Republic of Germany will supply a complete set of agricultural machinery for a modern farm to be established in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, northwest China, according to the Ministry of Agriculture. An agreement on this project was reached between the Chinese and West German delegations to the first session of the temporary work group on agricultural cooperation just ended here; the Chinese delegation was led by Zheng Zhong, vice-minister of agriculture, and the West German delegation by Georg Gallus, parliamentary secretary of state for food, agriculture and forestry. Parliamentary Secretary of State Georg Gallus and his party left here for home today.

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## YUGOSLAV PAPERS COMMENT ON SOVIET AFGHAN INVASION

OW082039 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, January 8 (XINHUA)--Does what happened in Afghanistan signify that the Soviet Union will settle its political and other differences with another country by force of arms, that is, by military invasion? This question was raised in a signed article in the Yugoslav paper OSLOBODJENJE yesterday.

The article said that the world is deeply disturbed not only by the nature of the events in Afghanistan but also by more adverse developments and graver consequences which may arise therefrom to this most sensitive region and international relations in general. "If this is the Soviet policy, and of course there is concrete proof that it is, the universal anxiety will indeed be very great, but people are prepared to thwart such attempts resolutely and in an organized manner," the article said.

It wrote: "The military action taken by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan contains a two-fold danger: First, it will exacerbate the international situation as a whole and threaten world peace and security; second, it scuttles the fundamental rights of the peoples to solve their own internal problems and of the sovereign states to be free of foreign interference in their domestic affairs and free of military invasion in particular."

Concluding, the article pointed out that what took place in Afghanistan shows that it is of paramount importance for a country to have internal stability and the ability to chart its own path of development and keep its people ready to resist foreign aggression stoutly at all times. "All this constitutes the foremost and greatest barrier to any attempt at interference from without."

POLITIKA: "Threat to Peace"

OW041902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, January 3 (XINHUA)--Coups and anti-coups have taken place one after another in Afghanistan and the massive action of the Soviet troops has further aggravated the worrisome turbulent situation there, says the Yugoslav paper POLITIKA in a commentary today.

Under the title of "A Threat to Peace," the commentary says, Afghan armymen seem to have no need to patrol the streets of Kabul, since their allies from the Soviet Union have replaced them. Apart from a few reliable allies of the Soviet Union, the commentary points out, actually no one in the world understands and accepts the new situation in Afghanistan.

It is understandable, the article asserts, that various countries, particularly those in the non-aligned world, have expressed in most of their commentaries worries about the situation in Afghanistan. Nothing can pose a more serious threat to world peace as carving out spheres of influence, it stresses. In face of such tests as emerging in Afghanistan, the commentary concludes, the non-aligned countries have to play the role of pushing and mobilizing people to take actions and maintain vigilance in order to strengthen and safeguard the endangered peace.

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CEAUSESCU RECEIVES IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER

OW090314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bucharest, January 9 (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said that in handling international affairs it is necessary to advocate the principles of equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty of each nation, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, no use of force or threat of use of force, according to a report from the Romanian News Agency.

President Ceausescu made these remarks when he received the visiting Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'gun Hamadi at a resort in Predeal yesterday.

The two sides were reported to have discussed the current international situation in general and the Middle East situation in particular. Sustained efforts should be made to settle the problems in the Middle East region through negotiations, Ceausescu stressed. The Iraqi foreign minister arrived here on January 6.

XINHUA CITES SCINTEIA ARTICLE ON 'POWER POLITICS'

OW051222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bucharest, January 4 (XINHUA)--The policy of power politics, domination and dictate has become more dangerous when weapons of massive destruction are piling up in the world, says the Romanian paper SCINTEIA in a signed article today.

Therefore, the article points out, the renunciation of this policy is one of the most urgent demands and represents a decisive condition for ensuring world peace and security today.

Just as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said in his new year's message to the nation, it continues, events on the international arena in the past year did not develop along a straight line but were fraught with contradictions. People of all countries want development independently and step up their struggle for freedom, independence and a prosperous life. It is regrettable to note that contradictions among some countries and blocs of states still remain or have even become worse. The sky is covered with dark clouds. Sources of new tension and conflicts have surfaced in certain regions the world over.

1980 did not start off peacefully because the previous year left behind a complicated and difficult situation, it notes. This, of course, has aroused concern in world opinion. In these circumstances, the fundamental demand of mankind is to uphold the cause of peace, defend and consolidate detente, clear away the dark clouds and promote trust and cooperation among nations.

The policy of power politics, domination and dictate is closely related to the tendency of dividing the world into spheres of influence and domination. This policy, therefore, has aggravated and sharpened the course of international life and fraught it with danger. It threatens the progress already made on the road of detente and brings most serious harm to world peace. Romania has all along opposed this policy in all manifestations anywhere and at any time. At the same time, it resolutely stands for the settlement of differences among nations through peaceful means, the article concludes.

DENG XIAOPING SEES OFF EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK

OW090512 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] This station has learned that Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak, his wife and party departed this morning from Beijing by special plane for a visit to Shenyang and will leave China for a visit to the DPRK in a few days. Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and his wife Zhou Lin, Vice Chairman Ulanhu and others went to the airport to bid farewell. A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport. Accompanied by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, Vice President Husni Mubarak reviewed honor guards of the army, the navy and the air force. They shook hands near the stairs to the airplane and said goodbye to each other. Vice President Husni Mubarak expressed his gratitude to Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping for the friendly reception accorded him by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and the Chinese Government and hoped that Egypt and China would cooperate in an even better manner.

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN DELEGATION LEAVES PRC FOR DPRK

OW081312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--The Equatorial Guinean government delegation led by Captain Eulogio Oyo Riquesa left here by air this afternoon for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This morning, the delegation visited the Beijing No 2 cotton mill.

PRC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA

OW052031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Malabo, January 5 (XINHUA)--Lin Song, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, presented credentials to Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea. They had a friendly talk. Present on the occasion were Florencio Maye, first vice-chairman of the Supreme Military Council and military commissary in charge of the Commission of External Affairs; other high-ranking officials, and all the diplomats of the Chinese Embassy. Lin Song arrived here on December 21, 1979. He called on Maye on the following day.

CCP FUNCTIONARIES DELEGATION LEAVES BURUNDI FOR ZAIRE

OW031250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 3 (XINHUA)--The delegation of Chinese Communist Party functionaries led by Wu Xueqian, deputy-head of the International Liaison Department of the party's Central Committee, left Bujumbura for Zaire yesterday at the end of its visit to Burundi, according to a report from that city. The Chinese delegation had attended the first congress of the Party of Unity and National Progress (UPRONA) and held talks with the delegation of the permanent secretariat of the party on the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties. Emile Mworoha, permanent secretary of UPRONA gave a banquet in honour of the Chinese delegation on December 30. On the occasion, Wu Xueqian handed over a message to Emile Mworoha from Chairman Hua Guofeng congratulating President Bagaza on his election as president of the party Central Committee. Emile Mworoha and members of the party Secretariat attended a reception on January 1 given by Chinese Ambassador to Burundi Shi Ziming for the visit of the Chinese delegation.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES U.S.-USSR RIVALRY IN LATIN AMERICA

HK081430 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 79 p 6 HK

[Current affairs commentary by Guo Weicheng: "USSR-U.S. Rivalry for Supremacy as Seen From the Latin American Political Situation"]

[Text] In the past year, people have loved to liken Central America to "a simmering volcano" and have said the Caribbean Sea has become quite rough. A newspaper published in South America even asserted that "Latin America is a touch and go powder keg." Aside from such assertions, the Latin American situation has in fact been unstable and crisis-ridden. If these developments are linked with the strivings of Latin American peoples for democracy and social progress and with the Soviet-U.S. rivalry for supremacy, we may discover that what is developing is not an isolated phenomenon but one of the aspects of the current international political situation.

It is quite obvious that Latin American countries in recent years have restored constitutional government, kept an "open door on political issues" and promoted advances toward democracy. The rule of military juntas which has been enforced for a long time in Latin American countries is falling apart. Existing military governments are either run along military dictatorship lines or are nationalistic in nature, with some governments devoted to developing their respective national economies. Although the conditions differ, they advocate a military rule and apply repressive policies to keep themselves in power. Thus, they aggravate to varying degrees their contradictions with various social strata and promote political instability and turmoil. Under the impact of the economic crisis of the capitalist world in particular, these contradictions and instability have intensified. Especially in countries of the most ruthless type of military dictatorship, mass movements championing democratic rights on a massive scale have occurred. With armed struggles raging in a number of countries on an increasing scale, armed coups have also occurred.

The political instability in this region is closely linked with the rivalry for supremacy between the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States. Latin America has long been regarded as the U.S. "backyard" because of U.S. strategic and economic interests on that continent. This is despite the Soviet Union's plans to incorporate this region into its global strategy. Like the Soviet-U.S. rivalry in other areas, the confrontation between the two superpowers in Latin America indicates that the Soviet Union has been on the offensive and the United States on the defensive.

The Soviet Union and Cuba in recent years have taken advantage of U.S. domestic instability to extend their tentacles into the U.S. "backyard." In the name of flaunting the banner of "socialism" and "supporting popular struggles," they have used mass struggles against dictatorships and for democracy in these countries to interfere with and control them. In facing the Soviet challenges, the United States has to readjust its strategy. The collapse of the dictatorial Nicaraguan regime has convinced the United States of the futility of relying on traditionally pro-U.S. military regimes to maintain its position in Latin America. The diehard military dictators will only intensify increasing popular resistance and struggle. The instability caused by the fierce resistance will only offer the Soviet Union and Cuba more opportunities for infiltration and expansion. American Secretary of State Vance said last September: "The strained relationships in Latin America have provided opportunities for outside intervention. The close military alliance between Cuba and the Soviet Union has made it possible to exploit this strained relationship. Consequently, the current trend of Latin American countries toward relatively democratic and open societies obviously conforms with our interests."

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This new American policy has been quickly embodied in the U.S. approach to the Latin American political situation. When an army-backed coup in Bolivia on 1 November overthrew its provisional president who had been elected by a parliamentary process, it disrupted that country's course toward democracy after more than a dozen years of military dictatorship. Washington was clearly aware of Soviet infiltration into Bolivia in recent years and was aware of the implication that political instability following the return of the military government would facilitate Soviet infiltration and intervention. Therefore, the United States promptly branded the coup as "unconstitutional" and announced U.S. readiness to stop all economic and military aid to Bolivia. U.S. support for that country was not resumed until it restored democratic life after the coup ended in failure as a result of widespread opposition at home and abroad.

In contrast, the United States backed El Salvador's coup in October because it overthrew the dictatorial rule of General Romero, a notorious hangman, and proclaimed safeguards for human rights and liberty. It also decreed that general elections would be held to hand power to the people, thus temporarily closing the avenues of Soviet and Cuban infiltration and expansion. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union and Cuba regard El Salvador as their new target in infiltrating Central and South America. Therefore, the White House dispatched Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Vance to El Salvador to apply pressure on Romero so he would carry out political reforms and hold general elections earlier than scheduled. When it became clear he had no intention of stabilizing the situation by constitutional means, the United States refused to let him visit America and stopped all aid to El Salvador. Romero's dictatorial regime soon collapsed.

U.S. backing of El Salvador and Soviet condemnation of it after the coup thus laid bare the behind-the-scenes rivalry between the two superpowers.

The U.S.-Soviet rivalry has aggravated the increasingly unstable situation in the Caribbean area. Castro has publicly declared: "The Caribbean is a Cuban sphere of influence." Relying on Soviet military and economic backing, Castro undoubtedly has to carry out the Soviet strategy of expansion in Latin America. To cope with Soviet challenges in the Caribbean area, the United States--militarily, politically and economically--has to strengthen its position in that region. According to a recently released White House report, "the best way to deal with the Cuban influence in the Caribbean is not to strengthen our military presence but to use economic aid and political cooperation." Vance declared in public that the United States "will, if necessary, turn the Caribbean into a key point of our foreign policy next year."

Looking at the 1980's after the political changes in Latin America in 1979, it is not difficult to see that U.S.-Soviet rivalry for supremacy in Latin America will escalate and intensify. However, Latin America belongs to Latin Americans. The awakening peoples of Latin America will hold the destiny of Latin America in their own hands, instead of fending off one danger only to fall prey to another.

## BRIEFS

PUBLICATION ON LATIN AMERICA--Beijing, 13 Dec--LADING MEIZHOU CONGKAN [LATIN AMERICA SERIES], China's first comprehensive periodical on the study of Latin America, has recently come off the press. A publication by the China Social Science Publishing House, the periodical carries articles on Latin America's economic, political and social activities. It also introduces history, geography, culture, nationalities, famous resorts, cultural relics, customs and living conditions in the Latin America region. For the time being, it will be published every 3 months. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0221 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW]

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RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES OVERUSE OF MAO QUOTATIONS

HK090316 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 80 p 5 HK

[Article by Yang Liuxie: "A Random Talk on Quotations"]

[Text] When did quotations first appear? No serious investigation has yet been made on this matter. In China, the "Analects of Confucius", which recorded Confucius' words and deeds, can perhaps be regarded as the first book of quotations. In the Song Dynasty, quotations as a literary form began to prevail in the Confucian school of idealist philosophy. There were many books in quotation form. For example, "Quotations From Shang Cai" and "Quotations From Master Zahu" were such books. Zhu Xi, a man determined to become a second-rate sage, wrote the "Annotations on the Four Books". This unexpectedly became an elementary text for the feudal imperial examinations.

It was Lin Biao who most vigorously exploited the literary form of quotations. He made "the quotations" into a "Holy Bible" and did all he could to make people worship them. People had to chant quotations at meetings and cite them in articles. They hung them both indoors and outdoors and printed them on domestic appliances. The so-called "Mao Zedong Thoughtization" was actually nothing more than quotation. The so-called "holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought" was actually holding high the book of quotations. These practices have now become a joke, but they have not totally disappeared.

No doubt as a form of literature, quotations cannot be absolutely negated. It is perfectly all right to make notes on the basic points while studying the Marxist-Leninist classics. In speeches, reports or essays, it is also all right to use quotes as evidence on certain issues as long as the quotations are not garbled or out of context. Here, the most important point is adopting a serious attitude. If we replace the whole system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with quotations, there will be serious problems.

The prevalence of "quotations" will invariably encourage the rampant run of pragmatism. This is because once the quotations are extracted from the text, they are no longer restricted by time, place or situation and can be applied arbitrarily. Examples of this have existed throughout history. Some people concluded from a saying in the "Analects of Confucius"--"for when there is equal distribution of wealth there will be no poverty"--that Confucius advocated socialism. Others concluded from a saying of Mencius--"the people are important and the ruler is not"--that Mencius advocated democracy and opposed monarchical power. The practice of giving strained interpretations and drawing farfetched analogies and quoting only what one needed reached its peak when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amuck. All of a sudden, fierce battles of quotations were fought everywhere. Look how Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought was trampled on and to what extent it was vulgarized.

Perhaps some people feel it saves effort by only studying quotations which can be conveniently applied. However, Marxism is a science, and there is no shortcut to science. Those who think they have mastered the true essence of Marxism after memorizing several quotations not only have made no achievements in science but will also go astray. Comrade Mao Zedong always opposed those who did not adopt a scientific attitude, those who could only memorize articles and those who had only an undeserved reputation but no real knowledge. He repeatedly admonished the whole party to observe, analyze and solve problems with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. To eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao's exploitation of quotations, we should make a fundamental change in our study style and never again become obsessed by "quotations."

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RENMIN RIBAO PUBLISHES ZHOU ENLAI 'GUIDELINES'

OW080726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA) --Comrade Zhou Enlai's "Guidelines for Training Myself" written on March 18, 1943, is published in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today, the fourth anniversary of his death. In them, Comrade Zhou Enlai pledged to fight against all incorrect ideas and never to become alienated from the masses. A facsimile in Comrade Zhou Enlai's handwriting is printed in the paper.

An accompanying editor's note says Comrade Zhou Enlai was an example for communists. "Though at first glance the guidelines do not seem very extraordinary, it is not easy to carry them out in earnest," it says. In practice, he went far beyond the guidelines, with but one exception. He did not take good enough care of his health because for many years he worked too hard to "lead a reasonably regular life". He gave all he had to the people, the Chinese nation and the great cause of the Communist Party.

Following is a translation of the guidelines:

1. Study hard, grasp key points, be selective, specialize.
2. Work hard, plan, concentrate on major things and be orderly.
3. Combine study with work, keep them in proper balance according to time, space and circumstances, review and put in order what has been done. Discover and create.
4. Be principled in struggling against all incorrect ideology, my own as well as that of others.
5. Use my good points properly and correct my shortcomings in action.
6. Never become alienated from the masses, learn from them and help them. Lead a collective life, pay attention to investigation and study and abide by discipline.
7. Keep fit, lead a reasonably regular life. This is the material basis for self-training.

Editor's Note

OW082140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 8 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Jan--While publishing the text of the original manuscript of Comrade Zhou Enlai's "Guidelines for Training Myself," RENMIN RIBAO today also carried an editor's note entitled "A Shining Mirror--A postscript to Comrade Zhou Enlai's 'Guidelines for Training Myself.'" The editor's note reads as follows:

The seven-article "Guidelines for Training Myself" was written by Comrade Zhou Enlai when he was 45 years old. Self-cultivation [xiu yang 0208 7402] represents a person's achievements in the fields of political affairs, ideology, moral character, knowledge and professional skills after undergoing a long period of tempering and study. Each and every person should pay attention to self-cultivation; it is not indispensable, and it has nothing to do with "the more you self-cultivate yourself, the more revisionist you become" [yue yang yue xiu 6390 7402 6390 0208]. Now the time has come to restore the real meaning of "self-cultivation."

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Comrade Zhou Enlai provided us with the criterion for training ourselves. Although the guidelines are seemingly not unusual, they are actually very difficult to accomplish. The key lies in placing strict demands upon ourselves.

Comrade Zhou Enlai was a typical example because he placed strict demands upon himself. Aside from putting forward clear-cut targets, he also earnestly practiced what he advocated unceasingly for several decades. He went far beyond the guidelines he laid down in actual practice. This is something that can be achieved only by a genuine revolutionary. As for some of our comrades, their words and deeds do not match. What they demand from others is different from the demands they place on themselves. As a result, every shred of their prestige has been swept away and the cause of the party has been damaged. Comrade Zhou Enlai was a shining mirror himself. We must examine ourselves in the light of Comrade Zhou Enlai to enable ourselves to think deeply and encourage ourselves to advance.

One of the seven guidelines was not completely accomplished by Comrade Zhou Enlai. That is, he did not keep his health in good condition. He worked day and night for many years. He endured illness in his old age and worked even harder to carry out important missions. It was difficult for him to "maintain a reasonably normal life." Sparing no effort in the performance of his duty, Comrade Zhou Enlai placed his entire hope on and completely devoted himself to the people, to the Chinese nation and to the great cause of our party. Practicing self-cultivation should be regarded as an example to be studied by our communists.

#### NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGMI PRAISES ZHOU'S NATIONALITIES SPEECH

OW082228 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan--"Comrade Zhou Enlai's speech at the Qingdao forum on nationalities affairs is a programmatic document of our party and government in relation to solving problems concerning nationalities affairs during the socialist period. Its publication will inevitably create a tremendous impact on our efforts to carry out reeducation on our nationalities policy, strengthen our work with regard to nationalities affairs and mobilize people of all nationalities to unite as one in the development of the four modernizations." Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, NPC Standing Committee vice chairman and NPC Nationalities Committee chairman, said this to a XINHUA reporter about a speech by Comrade Zhou Enlai that was made public recently.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi attended this forum in August 1957 and heard Premier Zhou's speech. He said: Several days after he delivered the speech, Premier Zhou called in several delegates from Xizang and discussed Xizang affairs with them for over 3 hours. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi added: "We are determined to implement the guidelines laid down by this speech and to implement our nationalities policy correctly."

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi said: Our party and state have the correct policy, successful experience and fine traditions and work style in solving problems and conducting work on nationalities affairs. Let us take Xizang as an example. The members of the PLA and government personnel who entered Xizang at that time always set good examples in implementing the party's nationalities policy. They respected the customs and habits of the people of Xizang nationality, sincerely did good things for the masses and helped them develop production everywhere. The broad masses of Xizang people called them "men who freed us from shackles." After that, the people's government proceeded from Xizang's actual conditions, brought about democratic reform in Xizang, exercised regional autonomy there and vigorously trained cadres of national minorities. This helped various undertakings to develop rapidly in Xizang.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme expressed furious indignation over the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in promoting the ultraleftist line and trampling on the party's nationalities policy. He said: After the smashing of the "gang of four," the border national minority areas have done a great deal of work and scored remarkable achievements in implementing the guidelines laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in carrying out the party's nationalities policy, in restoring and developing the national economy and in promoting great unity among the people of all nationalities. However, the sabotage of the party's nationalities policy is serious. We must continue to set things right. Comrade Zhou Enlai's speech at the forum held in Qingdao on nationalities is a textbook that will help us raise our level of awareness in implementing the nationalities policy. Studying, understanding and implementing well the guidelines laid down by this speech will be greatly conducive to eliminating the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line in nationality work.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: This speech by Premier Zhou has pointed out that to build a socialist modern motherland is the common basis for unity among the people of all nationalities. Today, we must work hard with one heart and one mind to develop the four modernizations.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said: In doing our work well in the border national minority areas, helping national minorities extricate themselves from poverty and become prosperous step by step, our tasks are arduous but glorious. This is a common cause for the people of all nationalities in the country. It is necessary to rely on the concerted efforts of all the people to achieve this goal. In the course of carrying out our tasks, we must combat great-Han chauvinism and local chauvinism. As far as cadres of national minorities are concerned, they should exert even greater efforts in working hard for the prosperity of the country, and they should bravely shoulder their momentous, historic mission.

#### FANG YI ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON PEOPLE STUDYING ABROAD

OW0511167 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0738 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan--Recently the Ministry of Education and the State Council Bureau of Scientific and Technological Personnel jointly held a national work conference in Beijing on sending people to study abroad. The conference summed up experiences in selecting people to study abroad and decided on the principle, tasks and future methods of selection. Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, made an important speech at the conference.

After summing up and exchanging experiences in sending people to study abroad, the delegates pointed out: Since the founding of new China, the party Central Committee has attached very great importance to the work of sending students to study abroad. It was only because Lin Biao and the "gang of four" opposed learning from foreign countries' advanced experiences that the work to send people to study abroad was completely discontinued. After the "gang of four" was overthrown, the party Central Committee started to set things right and, on the basis of conditions at home and abroad, made the important decision in June 1978 to send more people to study abroad. Practice has proven that this decision was absolutely correct.

In the past year and more, our country had made very great achievements in sending people to study abroad. The governments, civil organizations and friendly personages of many countries have given us tremendous support and help. As of now, our country has already sent more than 2,700 people to pursue studies in various fields in 41 countries, thus laying a good foundation for further development of this work.

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It was pointed out at the conference that sending people to study abroad is not only an important measure in providing the high-level scientific, technological and managerial personnel urgently needed for the four modernizations and in closing the gap between us and current advanced world levels, but also a policy that must be followed for a long time to come. In the future, even when our science and technology are highly developed and production levels greatly increased, we still must learn from the strong points of other countries and continue our efforts to advance our economy and culture toward even higher levels of development. Therefore, we must fully develop the work of sending people to study abroad and really do a good job in this area.

The conference pointed out that from now on the policy of sending people to study abroad is as follows: On the premise of really guaranteeing quality and based on the country's need and possibilities, it is necessary to open up more channels, strive to send more people abroad and bring into full play the initiative of various central departments and local and grassroots units in this work. In the selection process it is necessary to follow the "three priority" principle: In selecting people to study abroad, priority should be given to the natural sciences, while some people are also sent to study the social sciences and foreign languages; and in the field of natural sciences, priority should be given to technological sciences, but without ignoring the needs for basic science and applied technology.

The conference also pointed out: At present, those sent abroad are mainly pursuing further studies and postgraduate studies, while a certain number of undergraduates are also sent abroad at the same time. In the future, primarily postgraduate students will be sent abroad.

The conference called for the selection of outstanding talented people who support the party line, ardently love the motherland, are dedicated to the revolutionary cause, full of drive, really willing to devote themselves to tackling tough problems in realizing the four modernizations, of good ideological quality, physically healthy, have some foreign language training, a good foundation in their fields of specialization and are really promising prospects for further training. The conference called on all units to make serious efforts to do good work in this area with a high sense of responsibility to the country and the four modernizations.

The conference discussed and established the plan for sending people abroad for the next 2 years and discussed selection standards, methods and other questions.

Gao Yi, vice minister of education, presided over the conference, which was attended by more than 160 people representing 50 central and state departments and commissions, the educational and scientific and technological departments of 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions where more people are sent to study abroad, 27 key institutions of higher education and foreign language institutes which have the task of training those going abroad.

#### STEEL, NON-FERROUS METAL OUTPUT INCREASES IN 1979

OW090850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--China produced 34.43 million tons of steel in 1979, 8.3 percent more than in 1978, according to an announcement by the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry today. Rolled steel output came to 24.76 million tons, up 12.1 percent.

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A net increase of 2.58 million tons or 20.4 percent was registered in output of wires, sheets, welded pipes, high-quality shaped steel and small steel products which are urgently needed in the present economic programme. More than a million tons of copper, tungsten, tin, aluminum and four other non-ferrous metals were turned out last year. This was a 12.8 percent increase over 1978. Production of rare metals met the 1979 quotas a month ahead of schedule. Major iron and steel companies have reported further cuts in coke consumption of blast furnaces, oil consumption of open-hearth furnaces, power consumption of electric furnaces and fuel consumption of rolling mills.

#### RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR THRIFT, PLAIN LIVING, HARD STRUGGLE

HKU90645 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 80 p 3 HK

[Commentator's article: "Keep Up the Practice of Plain Living and Hard Struggle"]

[Text] The objective of socialist production is to insure full satisfaction of the whole society's increasing material and cultural needs. However, only when socialist production continues to increase and improve on the basis of advanced technology can abundant and varied material and spiritual riches be created. Only then can people live a happy life. The great and arduous task of achieving the four modernizations requires the prolonged concentrated efforts and hard work of the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities of our country. Therefore, we must base ourselves on the development of production to gradually raise the people's living standards in a planned way. At the same time, we must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of plain living and hard struggle. Only when this is done will the four modernizations be achieved.

We should soberly notice that old China was extremely poor and backward. Though there have been great changes as a result of 30 years of efforts since the founding of the PRC, we are still very backward and our people's living standards are still very low compared with that of the industrially developed countries. The reason for this is that we had a large population and a poor foundation to start with. Due particularly to the decade of interference of Lin Biao and the "gang of four", our national economy is nearly on the brink of collapse. Numerous difficulties and problems have been left and full-scale reconstruction is to be carried out. Therefore, we must carry forward the fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle, vigorously advocate industry and thrift and absolutely oppose extravagance and squandering. People in ancient times said: "The fortune of states and families in earlier dynasties reflected that industry and thrift brought about prosperity whereas extravagance caused decline." We must attempt to save every coin and any amount of goods and materials to serve the four modernizations and improve the people's livelihood. Plain living and hard struggle are political qualities to communists. They reflect the political character of the proletariat and come from the proletariat breadth of vision and lofty ideals of life. Many years ago, proletarian revolutionaries smashed the reactionaries' economic blockade with the revolutionary spirit of plain living and hard struggle. They also achieved high revolutionary aspirations, trained a number of cadres with revolutionary steadfastness, led the masses to overthrow reactionary rule and established the political power with which the people became masters of the state. The martyr Fang Zhimin said: "Poor, simple and plain living is precisely the reason we revolutionaries can overcome difficulties." During the 3-year economic recovery, many party and state leaders refused to eat meat or drink wine. They shared joys and sorrows with the people, played a good exemplary role and enabled us to improve the national economy more easily. The noble qualities and sentiments of the revolutionaries of the older generations are our cherished traditions. With the spirit of plain living and hard struggle and of sharing the sorrows and responsibilities of the country and the people, what enemies can we not defeat and what difficulties can we not overcome? Only when we are equipped with such noble qualities can we forcefully resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology.

On the eve of liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao earnestly told all the comrades of the party: "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their work style. They must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." The majority of our party members and cadres have not let the party down. They have basically upheld these glorious traditions and a large number of good cadres have emerged who are the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. They live plain lives and struggle hard for the people. We are now in an important historic turning point and are faced with even greater and more arduous tasks. All revolutionaries who intend to devote themselves to the four modernizations should follow the brilliant examples of the revolutionary pioneers, never forget the heavy yokes they shoulder and carry forward the party's spirit of plain living and hard struggle.

However, we should also see that among the ranks of our cadres some have been contaminated by bourgeois ideology. They have discarded the practice of plain living and hard struggle, and their love for pleasures has grown. Due particularly to the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" within these years, our party's body has been seriously contaminated with the corrupt practices of landlords and bourgeoisie. Some communists have made use of the powers given to them by the party and the people to seek personal gains. Some live in comfort and ease, act as high and mighty officials and go in for formality and extravagance. Some entertain guests, give presents, eat and drink extravagantly and seek private gains at public expenses. Some invent all sorts of pretents to appropriate public property. They occupy the property of the state and the collective under the pretents of using, wearing, viewing, listening and eating in order to try and test them out. Though only a handful of people have developed these bad habits, they have sabotaged the party's fine traditions and ruined the relations between the party and the people. Further development of these habits will be very dangerous.

No doubt, communists are not monks who practice asceticism and we do not oppose living a happy life. However, to improve life, we cannot overlook our country's actual conditions. We should first of all take the broad masses into consideration. Today when the masses are generally not well-off, the cadres, who are the people's servants, particularly leading cadres at all levels, must set good examples and be strict with themselves. They must not willfully spend and waste the state's wealth. It is very important for leaders to set good examples. If the commander is busy seeking personal gains, how can he mobilize the masses to speed up the four modernizations? If he is indulged in eating delicious food and drinking wine all day, how can he mobilize the masses to struggle hard and overcome temporary difficulties? Even people of virtue in ancient times "were concerned about state affairs before others and enjoyed comforts after others." How can communists, who have undertaken the responsibility of liberating all human beings, "enjoy comforts before others" and "be concerned about state affairs after others?"

To better advance the glorious tradition of plain living and hard struggle, the party organizations at all levels must conduct ideological education on plain living and hard struggle and grasp it as an important part of party life. We must educate party members with specific examples showing it is an honor to live a plain life and struggle hard but a shame to spend extravagantly. We must educate party members to cultivate party spirit while promoting the work style of plain living and hard struggle. We must consciously resist the corrosive influence of the exploiting classes and eliminate the influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The discipline inspection committees at all levels must strengthen supervision and inspection on such matters and formulate some good rules and regulations on the basis of seriously summing up experiences. If we rectify the party's work style, the people's work style will also be improved and the four modernizations will also be guaranteed.

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## STATE COUNCIL ISSUES PROVISIONS ON WORKERS' TITLES

OW050654 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW

[Apparent text of the temporary provisions on the titles for engineering and technical cadres issued by the State Council on 10 December 1979]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec--The following temporary provisions have been specially formulated to train earnestly and use correctly engineering and technical cadres, to do a good job in evaluating and promoting engineers and technicians, to put their enthusiasm into full play, and to speed up the four modernizations.

Article 1: The titles for engineering and technical cadres include senior engineer [gao ji gong cheng shi 7559 4787 1562 4453 1597], engineer, assistant engineer, senior technical [ji shu yuan 2111 5890 0765] and technician.

Article 2: Engineering and technical cadres who are qualified and have received promotions and technical titles must support the leadership of the Communist Party, cherish the socialist motherland, assiduously study science and technology, and devote themselves to serving socialist construction.

Article 3: The approval of technical titles and the promotion of engineering and technical cadres are based mainly on achievements in work, technical level and vocational proficiency, with some consideration of schooling and seniority.

Article 4: Graduates from technical secondary schools who have completed 1 year of training as technical cadres with good results or those who have the same educational and technical level may qualify as technicians.

Article 5: Graduates from regular 4-year courses of institutes of higher learning and technicians who have completed 1 year of training, and others who have the same educational level may qualify as or be promoted to assistant engineer provided they meet the following requirements:

1. Be capable of fulfilling the general tasks of production, design, experiment and scientific research;
2. Be capable of mastering fundamental theoretical knowledge and technical know-how in their own specialties;
3. Be capable of reading foreign data on their own specialties.

Article 6: Assistant engineers may be promoted to engineer provided they meet the following requirements:

1. Be capable of independently shouldering any engineering and technical work or the work of technical management and be capable of solving the comparatively complicated technical problems within the scope of their own specialties;
2. Be capable of mastering fundamental theoretical and technical knowledge in their own specialties;
3. Be capable of mastering one foreign language and reading foreign data on their own specialties with comparatively good skills.

Article 7: Engineers may be promoted to senior engineer provided they meet the following requirements:

1. Possess comparatively abundant practical experience, be capable of solving important specialized technical problems and have accomplished conspicuous achievements in their own work;
2. Possess systematic and thorough specialized, theoretical and technical knowledge;
3. Be capable of organizing as well as guiding the technical design and construction of fairly large projects and other scientific research work, or have written books with original academic views, or be capable of mapping out, examining and evaluating the production and construction, scientific research and design of major modernized projects;
4. Be capable of skillfully mastering one foreign language.

Article 8: Workers or technical personnel may be promoted to technician provided they have abundant practical technical experience and certain special skills that allow them to solve certain key technical problems and provided they have distinguished themselves in work.

Article 9: Before titles for engineering and technical cadres are granted, or before personnel are promoted to the position of engineer or technician, they will be evaluated on the basis of their level or proficiency. This evaluation will be made of engineering and technical personnel once every 1-3 years. Exceptions may be made for those who have distinguished themselves in work. They may be evaluated and promoted at any time.

Article 10: The evaluation of engineering and technical cadres at all levels will be based mainly on their achievements in work, work reports or academic papers and their works performance. As for those who do not have the required educational background, they will be given an examination on the basic theoretical, technical and foreign language knowledge required in their special fields in addition to evaluating their work achievements.

Article 11: Promotions and titles for engineering and technical cadres will be granted in accordance with regulations governing the management of scientific and technical cadres, and they will be evaluated by corresponding technical (or academic) organizations. The formation of technical (or academic) organizations at various levels will be approved by competent authorities.

Article 12: Engineering and technical cadres who apply for technical titles must submit their resumes and work reports or academic reports to technical (or academic) organizations for evaluation. When such titles are granted by the competent authorities, they will be recorded in personnel files and proficiency evaluation files. Certificates will be issued to those who are granted technical titles at or above the engineer level.

Article 13: The granting of titles for engineering and technical cadres or promotion of personnel to the position of engineer or technician must be done in all seriousness and by using facts to seek the truth. Those who engage in malpractice for selfish ends or hit hard at and suppress scientific and technical cadres shall be severely dealt with according to the merits of their case. As for those who have gained technical titles through fraud and deception, such as by fabricating their qualifications and educational backgrounds and making false reports on their achievements in work, will be severely dealt with according to the merits of their case in addition to having their technical titles revoked.

Article 14: These temporary provisions apply to engineering and technical cadres in all production, designing, construction, scientific research and education units and management organizations throughout the country. Educators and researchers who have engaged in teaching or scientific research for a long time may also be granted technical titles if they meet the specific conditions of engineering and technical cadres.

#### XINHUA GIVES BACKGROUND, DETAILS OF FU YUEHUA TRIAL

OW070427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0801 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[By XINHUA reporter: "Who Is Fu Yuehua?"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jan--Since Fu Yuehua was arrested according to the law and publicly tried by the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court, some people abroad have praised her as a "democratic fighter" and some people who are unaware of the truth have even complained and called for a redress of the case.

Who is Fu Yuehua? Is it true that "she created trouble because she had no place to complain," as claimed by some people? This reporter visited the departments concerned and met with some comrades of the unit which Fu Yuehua was a member of and attended the public hearing of her case as an observer. Many concrete facts indicate that this criminal, who has committed many evil deeds, deserved to be punished. Let the facts speak for themselves.

On 17 October 1979, when the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court publicly tried Fu Yuehua's case, Fu Yuehua insisted that the crime she committed was the result of her fruitless efforts to appeal to higher level authorities after being raped by XXX [unidentified three-character name], a former party branch secretary of the unit she used to be a member of. When she made her final statement upon the conclusion of the court's investigations and the trial debate, Fu Yuehua produced two "new evidences" concerning her case. The first evidence was that XXX had soiled the bed sheet when he raped her; the second evidence was that XXX is physiologically abnormal. Following discussion, the collegiate bench of judges held that the evidence she had put forward must be further investigated and the hearing was adjourned. The court then assigned personnel to plunge deeply into the masses and conduct a thorough investigation. Meanwhile, Fu Yuehua was called back to court several times to check the evidence.

Another public trial was convened on 24 December. The chief judge first announced the results of the investigation: First, the two items of evidence produced by Fu Yuehua on being raped by XXX were found to be groundless and the charge of rape was then dropped. Fu Yuehua accused XXX of soiling the bed sheet when he raped her on 14 February 1972, that is, 30 December of the lunar calendar. She said she saw XXX washing the bed sheet and spreading blue ink on it. The investigation showed that when Cui Jingru took over the shift the next morning, he did not see a dirty bed sheet. Furthermore, no dirty bed sheet was discovered by Zhu Huanting and Zuo Cai, who worked in the afternoon and evening shifts, respectively. Even those who worked on 16 and 17 February did not see a dirty bed sheet. This shows that the "dirty bed sheet" used by Fu Yuehua as evidence to prove that she was raped was completely groundless. Fu Yuehua also declared that she felt a physiological abnormality on XXX, but after being examined by the Youyi Hospital, XXX proved to be physiologically normal. The investigation's results fully prove that the so-called two new items of evidence of rape were completely groundless.

Second, in Fu Yuehua's charge of rape against XXX, the time, frequency and details of the rape are contradictory. In her charge on 11 April 1973 Fu Yuehua wrote that she was raped four times by XXX, but on 14 April 1975 she changed the "four times of rape" to two unsuccessful attempts at violation. After she was detained and later arrested, Fu Yuehua again declared: The first time she was raped was on 14 February 1972 (the evening of 30 December according to the lunar calendar). She was not sure about the other three times, because she still had some doubts. During the trial, Fu Yuehua again declared that the first time was a rape and that the other three times were not rapes, as she had previously said. While accusing XXX of raping her, she changed her story from four times to two times and then to only once; she even went so far as to say that all this was her own imagination. Obviously, Fu Yuehua's accusations were groundless.

Fu Yuehua claimed that XXX raped her in the duty officer's office on the evening of 30 of December of the lunar year. On one occasion, she said she left the duty officer's office at 0400 after being raped, but on other occasions she said she left the office at about 0200 or 1105. She changed her story from time to time, showing that her accusations were groundless.

After Fu Yuehua accused XXX of raping her, the head of the unit in which she worked called her in for a talk and asked her whether or not the rape charge was true. In reply, Fu Yuehua said that whether or not the charge was true depended on whether or not she would be transferred. This also proves that Fu Yuehua's charge of rape against XXX was trumpedup.

The presiding judge announced that it was proved through investigation that Fu Yuehua's charge of rape against XXX was not true, but deliberately trumpedup. The presiding judge went on to pronounce the judgment: Fu Yuehua's false charge of rape against XXX will not be investigated and she is sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment according to the law for her crimes of jeopardizing the maintenance of public order.

On 8 January 1979, the third anniversary of Premier Zhou Enlai's death, Fu Yuehua gathered a crowd and created disturbances. Since the broad masses of people in the capital deeply cherished the memory of Premier Zhou Enlai, Fu Yuehua seized the opportunity to instigate and organize visitors from the localities appealing to the higher authorities for help to demonstrate and create disturbances. According to some of these visitors, on 5, 6 and 7 January 1979 Fu Yuehua made daily visits to the reception centers for such visitors as well as the Dongdan Park, Tiananmen and Xidan where they usually gathered. She agitated them by alleging that "nothing can be achieved by individual struggles" and that "unity means strength." She called on them to assemble in front of the monument at Tiananmen on the afternoon of 8 January and then to hold a demonstration from there to Xinhua Men and to demand that "a leader of the central authorities come out to accept our appeal." She asked all of these visitors to get 100 or several hundred persons to sign up at her place for a demonstration and "a united struggle." But when some people objected to this, she swore at them.

According to Li Jinrong and Gao Zhaoxin--visitors from localities appealing to the higher authorities for help--on the evening of 6 January, Fu Yuehua brought some paper to them and asked them and another visitor name Sha to write a "public notice" in the name of "the provincial or municipal committee of visitors appealing to the higher authorities for help." The "public notice" she dictated called on the "visitors from various provinces and municipalities appealing to the higher authorities for help" to assemble in the Tiananmen Square at 1400 on 8 January. Resorting to demagoguery, the "public notice" also called for a struggle "against hunger and persecution" and "for democracy and human rights." After writing the "public notice," they put it up everywhere.

On the evening of 7 January, Fu Yuehua brought some white bed sheets and bamboo poles to Li, Gao and Sha, and together they made a huge streamer with the following words written on it: "Oppose Hunger and Persecution" and "Demand Democracy and Human Rights."

On the afternoon of 8 January, Fu Yuehua, holding the huge streamer, led some visitors from localities in a planned way appealing to the higher authorities for help in making disturbances at Tiananmen Square. She led the demonstrators from Tiananmen Square to Zhongnanhai and Xinhuaamen. Walking in front, she directed the crowd to shout the slogans: "Oppose Hunger and Persecution" and "Demand Democracy and Human Rights." When traffic policemen advised her to observe the traffic laws, she just ignored them. When some foreigners took pictures of the demonstrating crowd and filmed them, it aroused indignation among the onlookers. Some onlookers said to the demonstrators and troublemakers: "By doing this you have disgraced us Chinese."

At this time, Fu Yuehua dashed out of the crowd and shouted: "What are you saying? Can you solve their problems?" "I am a member of the committee of visitors from localities appealing to the higher authorities for help and you better listen to me."

After reaching Xinhuaamen, she instigated and directed the demonstrators to storm the gate at Xinhuaamen. When they were stopped by the guards, she abused them.

When some demonstrators saw what she was doing, they did not want to follow her to make more trouble and left one after another. Then, Fu Yuehua denounced them as "bloody fools" and "renegades." She also said: "We have been organized to come here. Now you only take your personal interests into consideration instead of the organization's interests."

When these disturbances were started, there were many onlookers. As a result, traffic along Western Chang'an Street was jammed for more than 1 hour and over 2,000 motor vehicles were stopped, seriously disrupting public and traffic order. That same evening, when she met several of her collaborators, Fu Yuehua told them: "We made tremendous achievements in the demonstration." "We should continue to hold demonstrations. Each of you is responsible for gathering 100 persons. In this way, our forces will become stronger." Several days later, she and some others organized a "group of citizens appealing to the higher authorities for help."

Before the incident in which Fu Yuehua and others held a demonstration to make disturbances, no one dared to storm the gate at Xinhuaamen. Following the incident, similar incidents occurred in other parts of the country, in which troublemakers holding banners gathered people in the street to disrupt public order. Fu Yueha set a bad precedent in this regard.

Comrades of the unit in which Fu Yuehua used to work pointed out: It is no accident that Fu Yuehua took the criminal path. She was deeply poisoned by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the crimes she committed were a result of her ultra-individualism and anarchism.

When Fu Yuehua, now 35, was attending a middle school, she was criticized for thievery and other bad habits. She graduated from senior middle school in 1966, the year the Great Cultural Revolution began. Sticky-fingered, on several occasions she joined the ranks of beaters, smashers and looters in "searching people's houses and confiscating their property." She married hastily in 1969 to avoid going to the countryside, she lied to an office in charge of settling educated youths in the countryside that she was pregnant. After achieving her goal, she quickly obtained a divorce.

In July 1971, she was hired by the capital construction team of the Xuanwu District Service Management Department as a temporary worker. She became a permanent worker the next year. Loving ease and hating work, she openly alleged that she, as a worker, was like "a phoenix without feathers that is not treated as well as a chicken." She asked for a transfer to another job many times. Because she could not get what she wanted, she bitterly hated XXX, secretary of the capital construction team's party branch.

Writing herself off as hopeless and acting recklessly, Fu Yuehua resorted to ultrarevolutionism in March 1973 and falsely charged XXX for raping her 1 year before in order to coerce the organization to transfer her to another job. To accomplish this, she deliberately stirred up trouble and swore at XXX on several occasions. She also chased XXX and attempted to attack him with a broom, scissors or a club several times. In a blackmail letter to XXX, she said: "Look out for your dog head!"

The party committee of the Xuanwu District Service Management Department called her in several times to discuss her case and find out the truth. She said one thing one day and another the next. At one time she said she was raped four times; but another time, she said she was raped twice. One day, she said that it was true that she was raped once and she "thought up" the other three times.

With the help of the broad masses and cadres, the party committee finally found out through serious investigation that Fu Yuehua brought the false charge of rape against XXX because she could not realize her personal ends. In November 1974, the party committee of the service management department formally announced the results of the investigation and criticized Fu Yuehua at a cadres' meeting. Instead of showing any sign of repentance, she wrote as many as 78 letters containing false charges to the State Council, the Ministry of Public Security and the Beijing municipal party and revolutionary committees.

While the party committee of the service management department investigated the truth of her case, she refused to go to work. After announcing the results of the investigation, the party committee ordered her to go back to work. However, ignoring the order, she continued to stay away from work without leave or good reason for more than 3 years altogether.

According to some comrades of the service management department, every 2 or 3 days she came to the office to make trouble and scold cadres, the masses and people upholding justice. When someone said one sentence to her, she scolded him with 10 or even 100 sentences. She often pestered the secretary of the party committee so that he could not even eat, work or rest. When the secretary of the party committee was working in his office, she brought a chair to the door of the office and sat there waiting to see him. When the party committee was in a meeting, she did the same thing. One day, when the Standing Committee of the party committee was in a meeting, she rushed in to make trouble. As a result, the meeting could not go on and had to be moved to a small hotel nearby to continue.

When basic-level party branch secretaries arrived for a meeting at the service management department, they had to leave because of the disturbances she had created. Once she even brought along her bedding to the party committee office, saying that unless she was transferred she would not leave. Thus, the party committee was unable to carry out its routine work. The chaotic situation during the Great Cultural Revolution seriously undermined the laws of the state and social order. At the time the "gang of four" was still in power. This made the service management department even more helpless in dealing with this female hooligan. It had to make concessions to avoid trouble and even agreed to have her transferred. Three times she was given the opportunity to transfer but each time she refused.

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She joined the crowd of petitioners and went from one place to another. She picked people's pockets and stole things at Zhongshan Park, the Beijing railroad station and Dongfeng market. She was caught redhanded on the spot and dragged to the local police substation by the masses. She not only made trouble at the unit where she worked and in society but also called on a number of party and government organs to create trouble.

Five times in March 1977 she held up a poster which read "I ask the Communist Party to find me a way out" and kneeled at the entrance of the Beijing municipal party committee building. Each time she stayed there for a long time, attracting a large crowd of onlookers. In September 1977 and September 1978, at the reception room of the municipal CCP committee, she ranted: "here is not a glimpse of light here." "The Communist Party seeks to starve me." She also put up big-character posters at the entrance to the municipal CCP committee building and along Wangfujing Street which lied that she was "ruthlessly persecuted" and "without a home, food or clothing." She called on the State Council's office which handles letters and visitors, raising hue and cry and demanding "human rights and food." In a letter to the State Council, she asked: "Do I have the right to live?" "Can you give me a 'permit to live'?"

Let us cite some more facts. Fu Yuehua was a regular worker with a fixed income. She had no family to support. What kind of "hunger" did she have to struggle against? Her parents live in two different places. Thus, she has two homes in Beijing. What does she mean by being "without a home"? Surely out of her own selfish motives she falsely accused the framed other people and deliberately made trouble everywhere for several years. People were virtually helpless in dealing with her. What kind of "persecution" did she have to struggle against? Not only did she create chaos for the unit where she worked and for a number of party and government organs, she also led street crowds to create trouble, undermining and disrupting social order. Should we not have enforced the law on this female hooligan a long time ago? Some people abroad have called her a "democratic fighter," a "freedom fighter" and a "female political activist." We do not care whether or not these people abroad recognize the kind of democracy and freedom such people like Fu Yuehua hanker for or whether or not they raise such "fighters" and "activists" in their own country. However, are they not acting too "rashly" when they instantly bestow on Fu Yuehua such titles without even investigating and studying her case?

#### SOCIETY ESTABLISHED TO PROMOTE GRASSLAND RESEARCH

OW071106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0841 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jan--More than 190 grassland scientific research and educational workers from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions happily gathered in Fangshan County, Beijing Municipality, during the new year period to attend the inaugural meeting of the Chinese Grassland Science Society and usher in the 1980's with confidence.

Yang Jingren, minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; He Kang, vice minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission and vice minister of agriculture; and Zhao Xiu, Cai Ziwei and Yang Xiandong, vice ministers of agriculture, spoke at the meeting.

After full deliberation by all delegates, the meeting elected a 47-member council and elected Sun Zhongyi, president of Guangxi Agricultural Institute, honorary president. Jia Shenxiu, professor of Beijing Agricultural University, was elected president, and Ren Jizhou, vice president and professor at Gansu Agricultural University, was elected first vice president of the society.

The meeting was the largest and most representative meeting of grassland science circles since the founding of new China. The meeting gave full scope to academic democracy. It followed the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought content and engaged in extensive academic interchanges. The delegates said: There are abundant pasture resources in our country, and there are excellent conditions and great potential for the development of animal husbandry. The large numbers of grassland scientific and educational workers have already made many achievements. However, due to the long interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," there are also shortcomings in our work. The level of grassland science and production is very low in our country. Our grassland scientific research force is still very small and weak, and our research methods are very backward. From such a starting point, the task to modernize grassland science and technology is very arduous and much can be accomplished.

In order to raise grassland scientific research and education in our country to a new level, the meeting called on the comrades to make conscientious efforts to conduct grassland and grass-mountain resource surveys and studies. The meeting also called on the comrades to find out about the present conditions of grassland and grass-mountain resources, especially the present and potential production capacities of grasslands and grass mountains. They should acquire a clear understanding of the problems in the use, protection and development of the resources; study the structure of the ecosystem of grasslands, the basic laws governing the material cycle and energy transformation in the ecosystem and ways to increase economic benefits in the process; strengthen studies on the breeding of forage grass and other fodder crops; probe into the technology of building high-yield, good-quality man-made grasslands under different conditions; study new methods for the production of green fodder, especially the storage of winter grass, in different areas; and find effective ways to protect grasslands and prevent and control pasture diseases and insect and rodent pests.

The delegates pointed out: In the world today, the proportion of livestock output value in overall agricultural production has become an important mark to measure a country's production level and living standard and the degree of its agricultural modernization. Grassland science is the foundation and premise for the development of animal husbandry. Grassland research and educational workers must display an indomitable will, selfless enthusiasm for work and serious and correct academic attitude. These workers must closely unite, learn from each other and strive to accelerate the modernization of the grassland science and technology of our country.

#### AGRICULTURE MINISTRY PRESENTS AWARDS FOR PLANT BREEDING

OW041212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Agriculture has just given first class awards for 26 research results in agriculture and animal husbandry. High on the list of awards in the field of plant breeding are two rice varieties named "Guizhao No 1" and "Guizhao No 2" which yield as much as 6 to 7.5 tons per hectare, with the highest yield reaching 9.7 tons. The two varieties, which can be used for both early and late season growing, were evolved by Huang Yaohang, a researcher of the Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Research Institute who has to his credit China's first dwarf rice variety developed by hybridization in 1959. Other awarded items include fine varieties of cotton, sugar cane, maize, rapeseed, peanut and loquat. They also include advances made in controlling rice blast and rice plant hoppers as well as in large-scale breeding of trichogramma, a parasitic wasp which has been effectively used to kill harmful insects of maize, rice and sugarcane. Awards also went to successful studies in basic theories, including a new theory put forward by Lou Zhengzhou of the Beijing Agricultural University on the transport of organism within plants and research on the classification of insects.

TAIWAN 'COMPATRIOTS' IN FUJIAN HOPE FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS

OW080631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1541 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 7 Jan--Taiwan compatriots in the Fuzhou area held a forum on 3 January commemorating the first anniversary of the publication of the "message to compatriots in Taiwan" and called on the Taiwan authorities to make it easier for relatives on both sides of the Taiwan Straits to have direct contact and exchange visits and to establish postal service, trade and transportation between Taiwan and the mainland.

Xu Chunji, a Japanese language interpreter with the Huafu company in Fujian, expressed his desire to exchange letters with his relatives in Taiwan.

Shi Mitu, a cadre with the Fujian Provincial Shipping Administrative Bureau, said at the forum: There are great prospects for Fujian shipping. We have recently established shipping service with Xiamen and Hong Kong. I wish I could sail a ship from the motherland to Taiwan and have a family reunion. Zheng Zinghua, a Taiwan compatriot who is chief of the transport section of the Fujian Provincial Foreign Trade Bureau, described the frequent trade activities between Taiwan and Fujian in the past. He said: The situation now exists for Taiwan and the mainland to exchange more supplies. Taiwan needs to import industrial raw materials which are available on the mainland for export in large quantities; on the other hand, Taiwan has some slow-selling goods which are needed on the mainland. Trade between Taiwan and the mainland would be mutually beneficial, with each supplying what the other lacks.

Shi Hongyao, a Taiwan compatriot and a responsible person of a department under the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, also hoped that postal service, trade and shipping will soon be established between Taiwan and the mainland, especially postal service so that relatives on both sides of the Taiwan Straits can exchange letters to enhance their mutual understanding of the motherland and Taiwan, thus paving a way for the reunification of the motherland and a reunion with family members.

SHANDONG 'IS BAI RUBING SPEAKS ON COTTON PRODUCTION

SK071341 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jan 80 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the provincial conference on cotton production on 2 January. He elaborated mainly on two issues. The first one was the necessity to advance cotton production in our province as soon as possible.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: Shandong Province is one of the country's main cotton producing areas. The acreage of cottonfields once was over 10 million mu and the highest annual production record reached 5.46 million dan, which accounted for one-ninth of the country's total annual cotton output. Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, plus one-sidedness in guiding the work, cotton production was not grasped in an effective manner. Due to some policies and measures which could not boost the enthusiasm of cotton growers, cotton production seriously dropped in our province. Being an important strategic material with a direct bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood, cotton occupied an extremely important position in the national economy. Cotton production has a direct impact on increasing the income of cotton growers, expanding collective economy, promoting agriculture in an all-round way, meeting the needs of the people and army, solving the clothing problem, developing light and textile industries, increasing the amount of exports and accumulating funds for the four modernizations. While insuring a continuous increase in grain production, we should adopt effective measures to advance cotton production in our province as soon as possible.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: This year, we should restore 9.3 million mu to cottonfields and yield 4 million dan of cotton. We have many conditions favorable to fulfilling this target. First, cotton production is still in the course of restoration in our province. There are great latent potentials in developing cotton production. Secondly, the broad masses of cotton growers have a strong desire to speed up the development of cotton production. They are not reconciled to the backwardness of cotton production. They are bursting with energy.

Thirdly, the party Central Committee and provincial authorities have adopted a series of policies and measures to encourage and support cotton production, basically solving the problem that cotton field turns out only deficits. Fourthly, all material conditions for cotton production are better than before. For example, chemical fertilizer production has been increased, cotton seeds are basically improved and the situation in producing and supplying pesticides and equipment for their application has been greatly improved. Fifthly, we have many advanced examples of substantially developing cotton production. All these show that we are in a position to advance cotton production and we are able to effect a marked increase in cotton production this year. However, this does not mean that we have no problems and difficulties before us. It means that strategically, we should despise all our difficulties and be confident of victory and that tactically we should take them seriously and work in a down-to-earth manner to insure that we will fulfill and overfulfill our cotton production plan this year.

The second issue Comrade Bai Rubing elaborated on was practically strengthening the leadership and implementing well various policies and measures concerning cotton production. He said: In accordance with the guidelines of the national conference on cotton production and our past positive and negative experiences in cotton production, the following tasks must be carried out in an effective manner in order to bring about a substantial development in cotton production:

1. Emancipate our minds, unify our understanding and grasp cotton production as a pressing political task. The party Central Committee and the State Council show great concern and attach great importance to cotton production. At the national conference on cotton production, leading comrades of central authorities repeatedly emphasized the necessity to regard economic work as our central task and the need for cotton producing areas to grasp cotton production well. A matter of prime importance now facing us, which is also the overriding political task, is to firmly implement the decision of the party Central Committee concerning the shift in the emphasis of work and to concentrate our efforts on doing a better job in readjusting the national economy and achieving modernization.

The most important task of rural areas is to implement the two documents of the party Central Committee concerning agriculture and to promote an overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. In cotton producing areas, the first step to promote economic work is to advance cotton production. Advancing cotton production as soon as possible is a pressing, unshirkable and glorious task for party committees at all levels and the broad masses of cadres and people in cotton producing areas. We must be aware of this and try to enhance the sense of urgency, honor and responsibility in developing cotton production. The key to bringing about a great development in cotton production lies in the leadership. In main cotton producing areas, party committees and governments at all levels must attach primary importance to cotton production and principal responsible comrades should personally attend to this work.

2. Cotton producing areas should conscientiously implement the production principle of paying attention to growing grains and other crops while giving priority to cotton production. To readjust the agricultural structure and accelerate agricultural development, it is necessary to correctly and thoroughly implement the policies of taking grain as the key link and of effecting an overall development as well as the policy of adaptation to local conditions and appropriate concentration of certain crops in certain areas. Shandong Province has a population of 70 million, feeding them is a matter of prime importance. Therefore, grain production must be grasped firmly at all times and must never be ignored. But the problem is that in the past few years we somewhat overemphasized the importance of grain and developed grain crops at the expense of cotton production. As a result, not only cotton production dropped, but grain production was not much higher either. Consequently, income decreased, funds became insufficient and the expansion of the renovation of agriculture was affected as a whole. This shows that cotton producing areas must pay attention to growing grains and cotton while giving priority to cotton production. Only when cotton production is promoted and grain and oil-bearing crop production and diversified economy are developed can we develop agriculture in a vigorous manner and in an overall way.

In order to accelerate the development of cotton production and in accordance with the principle of adaptation to local conditions and appropriate concentration of certain crops in certain areas, the Shandong provincial party committee decided to gradually transform some counties of Liaocheng, Dezhou, Heze, Huimin and Changwei prefectures into cotton production bases with relatively large acreage of cottonfields, rather high cotton production and capability to supply more marketable cotton. Having good basic conditions for developing cotton production, Liaocheng Prefecture is expected to be the first to gradually expand cottonfields, to increase per-mu yield of cotton and to become the greatest cotton production base in our province.

At the same time, it is also necessary to build some main cotton growing counties which will be capable of yielding 300,000, 500,000 or over 1 million dan of cotton. The building of cotton production bases is mainly based on self-reliance, plain living and hard work of the broad masses of people in the cotton producing areas. Provincial organs should also actively support them with money, materials and technical force.

The main task of major cotton producing areas and units is to sell marketable cotton to the state. In assessing the agricultural achievements in cotton producing areas, we should first consider cotton production and the rate of marketable cotton out of the total cotton output. Second, we should consider grain production and the development of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. In calculating the contributions of localities to the state, we should take both grain and cotton into account.

3. Guarantee the implementation of various policies on developing cotton production. In order to accelerate the development of cotton production, the party Central Committee and the Shandong provincial party committee have set a series of policies and regulations concerning the price of cotton, food grain and oil of cotton growers, private cotton plots, returning of oil cake to cotton growers and selling and distribution of chemical fertilizers. These policies and regulations are warmly welcomed by the broad masses of cotton growers and have greatly boosted their enthusiasm. It is necessary to firmly implement the various policies which are defined in explicit terms and to insure that the policies are really put into effect. After this conference, in light of the yearend distribution, all localities should investigate item by item all policies and specific regulations for planting cotton and insure that they are all implemented and carried out. As for those systems of distribution rewards and punishments which need to be readjusted after being practically tested, it is necessary to hold a mass democratic discussion to decide how to revise them next year.

4. Establish and improve a strict and scientific system of fixed responsibility in production management. There are various kinds of systems of fixed responsibility in production management in our province. Among them, the relatively effective ones are establishing cotton planting groups and conducting the system of "five fixed production quotas and one bonus." Such management systems offering pay on the basis of production and work done directly integrate the results of production with individual material interests of commune members, embody the principle of to each according to his work and more pay for more work, suit the level of productive force in rural areas and the level of understanding of the masses and are able to effectively boost their enthusiasm for production. We must further emancipate our minds and actively improve production management. Adhering to the principles of socialist public ownership and of providing each according to his work, we should bravely adopt whatever systems are most effective in boosting the enthusiasm of peasants and are most conducive to developing production. We should proceed from reality, suit measures to local conditions and do away with the uniformity.

5. Grasp firmly and well the key measures for production. It is necessary to vigorously grasp cottonfield capital construction centering on drilling wells, carrying out subsidiary projects, improving alkaline soil, draining away excess water, levelling the land, improving soil conditions and increasing the accumulation of organic fertilizer. We must actively create cottonfields that will give stable high yields despite long dry spells or too much rain.

In order to strengthen cottonfield capital construction, during recent years our province's investment for drilling pump wells has been centered on the cotton-producing areas. Our province is now planning to allot a certain amount of money from the flexible-use fund in the prefectures and municipalities to assist this undertaking. All prefectures and counties should do likewise. It is necessary to vigorously grasp the cultivation and popularization of fine strains of cotton. The provincial cotton research institute has succeeded in trial-cultivating Lumian-1 and is now continuously cultivating Lumian-2 and Lumian-3, thus making contributions to the development of cotton in our province. All localities must actively popularize this fine strain of cotton in accordance with their local conditions and it should be cultivated universally this year throughout the province. In addition, it is necessary to do a good job in cultivating and popularizing other fine strains of cotton. We must set up and improve the system for propagation of fine cotton strains, do a good job in the purification and rejuvenation of cotton strains and continue to grasp firmly the seed selection, introduction and propagation of new cotton varieties so as to achieve the goal of rejuvenating cotton seedlings every 3 years. If we want to have fine cotton strains we must improve the cultivation method. During recent years, many localities have achieved good results in pot cultivation of seedlings, [words indistinct] followed by transplanting them to the field. All localities should proceed from the reality and popularize this cultivation method. It is necessary to grasp the prevention and control of disease and insect pest damage. In our province, the growing acreage damaged by cotton aphides every year accounts for half of the total area of cottonfields, of which about 2 million mu were gravely affected. Such a situation is caused by the poor manufacturing and supplying of insecticides, the utilization of insecticides in a non-scientific way and poor management. All localities must conduct some investigations and studies, sum up experiences from the masses, find out rules for preventing and controlling of disease and insect pest damage, do a good job in forecasting and announcing in advance the possibility of such damage and strive to make breakthroughs in these problem areas.

6. Grasp firmly and do a good job in preparing for the production of cotton this year. We must first bring about a large-scale mobilization from the upper to the lower levels and then do a good job in grasping the implementation of work, including the training in professional skills, the mapping out of plans, the arrangement of full-time cotton production teams, the selection and changing of the variety or species of seedlings and the supply of materials. Taking a county as an example, it must carry out cultivation according to plans. It can outstrip the growing plan but in no way should it decrease the growing acreage. In the case of a grassroots unit, it must proceed from reality and make arrangements for the growing acreage. Regarding the supply of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, farm chemical equipment and [words indistinct] necessary for cotton production, departments concerned should, according to the needs and within the limit of possibility, sign supply and sales contracts with the production teams and act strictly according to these contracts. We should launch an emulation drive campaign to become counties producing an average of 100 jin ginned cotton per mu, communes producing 150 jin per mu, production brigades producing 200 jin per mu and production teams with per capita contribution of 200 jin. We should commend and reward those who have done a good job in cotton cultivation and who have scored remarkable achievements in supporting cotton production.

In conclusion, Comrade Bai Rubing said: Presently, the situation in our province is good. This conference is also a success. All of you have heightened your understanding, clarified your tasks, boosted your work drive and strengthened your confidence. Therefore, we have a bright future in advancing the cotton production in our province. After this conference, you should vigorously carry out this work and be resolved to win a victory in cotton production in order to obtain an overall agricultural bumper harvest and make new contributions to the four modernizations.

## BRIEFS

ANHUI AFFORESTATION--The Anhui Provincial Bureau of Forestry recently called a meeting of forestry bureau directors in mountain areas to discuss how to protect forestry resources and speed up afforestation in the mountain areas of Anhui. After reviewing serious imbalances between agriculture and forestry in the past, the conference decided to afforest 2 million mu of land annually, grasp well the cultivation of saplings in 1979 and 1980, and close more than 3 million mu of land on hillsides every year to facilitate afforestation. The conference called for greater efforts to consolidate the commune and brigade-run timber farms and build more state timber farms. The conference also urged the forestry bureaus in the mountain areas to rigorously enforce the new forestry act to protect forest resources. Wang Guangyu, secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee, spoke at the conference, urging the party committees in the mountain areas to provide firm leadership over forestry. [Hehei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW]

JIANGXI AGRICULTURAL HARVEST--Nanchang, 16 Dec--Acting in accordance with natural and economic laws, Jiangxi this year had an all-round bumper harvest. Its total grain output is 24.7 billion Jin, 2.2 billion Jin over last year's record, representing a 9.7 percent increase. Compared with last year, a previous peak year, Jiangxi this year registered a 25 percent increase in cotton, a 20 percent increase in oil-bearing crops and sugarcane, a 46 percent increase in jute, 8 percent in tea and 100 percent in fruits. Numbers of pigs, oxen, sheep, rabbits and poultry all increased to varying degrees. The net income of a commune member, which increased by 19 yuan over the past decade, was increased by 20 yuan this year. One-third of the peasant households and over 10 percent of the production teams in Jiangxi had been in debt. This situation is fast improving. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0135 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW]

HENAN RADIO COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES ANARCHISM

HK071155 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 80 HK

[Station commentator's article: "Criticize Anarchism and Promote Stability and Unity"]

[Text] Marxism and anarchism are as incompatible as fire and water. Marxism is for the masses, while anarchism is bourgeois individualism presented in a new form. It is a kind of corruption, corrupting the ideology of the people, sapping the morale of the people and sabotaging stability and unity and the building of the four modernizations.

In order to implement the party's political line and promote the four modernizations with one heart and one mind, the foremost desire of the masses in the new Long March is to get rid of the interference of the ideology of anarchism. To criticize anarchism, it is necessary to distinguish between bringing democracy into play and promoting extreme democratization and to clarify the dialectical unity relationship between freedom and discipline. As a means, democracy serves the consolidation and development of the socialist economic basis. It is our unwavering principle to further bring into play socialist democracy. After the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the 3rd plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the party and the government have taken a series of major measures and steps to bring democracy into play. Our state is heading toward the systematization and legalization of democracy. However, to practice democracy, it must be advantageous to stability and unity and the four modernizations. It is impermissible to place democracy above the four modernizations. If we talk idly about democracy in isolation from the target of the four modernizations, wave the banner of "striving for democracy and opposing bureaucratism" while striving for so-called freedom of the individual, and even do wrong and illegal things, instigate and make trouble, create disturbances, sabotage stability, unity and normal social order and damage the four modernizations, we are promoting extreme democratization and running counter to the interests of the party and people.

The people who are comparatively deeply influenced by the ideology of anarchism, treat freedom as abstract and absolute. They think that if we have discipline, the leadership of the CCP and the ideological principles of Marxism, there is no freedom. This is absolutely wrong. Freedom has a positive nature. Lenin clearly pointed out: Anyone who talks about general freedom and opposes proletarian dictatorship is helping exploiters and is in favor of them.

Today, whoever wants to break through the boundary between the socialist system and proletarian dictatorship to strive for freedom as the highest goal is only talking about bourgeois liberalization. Socialist countries will not only be forever dissatisfied with this so-called demand for freedom, but will have to resolutely struggle against it.

CHEN PIXIAN PRESENTS AWARDS TO HUBEI ATHLETES

HK240620 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Hubei Provincial Physical Culture Committee held a gathering on 21 December to present awards to Hubei athletes who did well in the fourth national games. Chen Pixian, Huang Zhizhen, Li Renzhi and Xu Daoqi, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the ceremony and presented awards.

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CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS PIA FORUM ON SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT, ARMY

HK080603 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 80 HK

[Excerpt] The Hubei Military District held a forum on the morning of 7 January on supporting the government and cherishing the people. In order to further strengthen army-government and army-people unity, the forum solicited and listened to the views and suggestions of the local authorities' comrades regarding the work of the PIA units.

Chen Pisian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee; Han Ningfu and Huang Zizhen, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; and Ren Zhonglin, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended the forum. Also present were comrades of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, the leadership organ of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee and some other units. Zhang Xiulong, commander of the Hubei Military District; Chen Jide, political commissar of the Hubei Military District; (Liang Damen), leader of the advisory group of the Hubei Military District, and other leading comrades also attended.

At the forum, the comrades of the Hubei Military District expressed their thanks for the vigorous support and assistance given by the local party committees and all departments to the work of the PIA units. They also asked the comrades of the local authorities to put forward their views on the PIA units.

Leading comrades of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee noted at the forum: Our province has witnessed relatively good army-government and army-people unity. This has played a very significant role in promoting stability and unity. Hubei encountered serious drought last year and the year before last. Amid the struggle to resist drought, the Hubei Military District and all other PIA units stationed in Hubei took prompt action and organized the PIA units and militia to participate in fighting drought. They contributed to our reaping a bumper harvest last year. The PIA units have also played a significant role in upholding public order and defending the four modernizations.

HUNAN RIBAO READER SAYS WELFARE FUNDS MISUSED

HK081427 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Jan 80 HK

[Report on Hunan RIBAO 8 January frontpage of reader's letter proposing rational use of welfare funds for staff and workers]

[Text] The letter says that every year the state appropriates welfare funds for staff and workers proportionate to the wages of the cadres, staff and workers. However, the welfare funds of many units have not been rationally used. Most of the funds have been used to subsidize the staff and workers who have large families, low incomes and heavy burdens. An irrational situation has thus been formed. Those who have three to four children have priority in receiving subsidies and those with five to six children get more subsidies. Those who have more children get more subsidies. Thus, not only can welfare work in enterprises not be carried out quickly but the planned parenthood drive has been adversely affected.

It is therefore proposed that party committees at all levels, personnel departments and trade union organizations assess experiences and lessons in this area and use welfare funds rationally when carrying out enterprise welfare work for staff and workers.

BRIEFS

HUNAN HOUSING--By the end of November, 1.2 million square meters of residential housing had been completed in Hunan, with some 20,000 households moving into these new areas.  
[Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Dec 79 HK]

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SICHUAN'S ZHAO ZIYANG ON ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT

HK060542 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 Jan 80 HK

[Report on article by Comrade Zhao Ziyang in Hongqi No 1 of 1980: "Study the New Situation and Fully Implement the Principle of Readjustment"--reprinted in 6 January SICHUAN RIBAO]

[Text] This article is in four sections: 1) this year's industrial production; 2) increase of agricultural production in the next few years will primarily depend on agricultural policies and science; 3) grasp commercial work; and 4) the question of readjustment.

1. This year's industrial production. This year we must endeavor to achieve relatively great growth in agriculture and industry. This year there are certain difficulties in industry, and there are also some new conditions which we must pay attention to and study. Judging by the situation in Sichuan Province, we should mainly concentrate on grasping the following cardinal points: 1) do a good job of trial-point work in expanding the self-management rights of 300 enterprises; 2) tap all potentials and carry out innovations and reforms; 3) introduce the role of market regulation; 4) save energy; and 5) activate the work of providing materials for production. Due to the readjustment of the national economy, quite a large number of enterprises have been given no tasks this year and will have to manage on their own. Many enterprises face the problem of how to gear their output to market needs. This is particularly the case in the machine-building and metallurgical trades. This year we must stress obtaining increased production and practicing economy. In particular, we must save energy. In saving energy it will not do to simply issue a few restrictions and use a little less energy in a general way. The work must be combined with tapping enterprises and carrying out innovations and reforms in the enterprises. We must further activate the work of supplying materials for production. We already have certain experiences in this respect. For instance, we have organized trade fairs in production materials, credit companies and so on. Our material management enterprises must also adopt certain measures to activate this work. The methods of holding trade fairs and diffusion can be applied for certain items. In addition, we can also study the method of supplying fixed amounts of materials; issuing food and cloth ration coupons are examples of this.

2. Increase of agricultural production in the next few years will primarily depend on agricultural policies and science. In the next few years, we will have to rely primarily on agricultural policies and science to increase agricultural production. Farmland capital construction and mechanization can only be carried out in a measured way in accordance with the entire state financial and material strength. Due to the deep poison of many years of leftism on the policy issue, there is still great potential for introducing the role of policies. We should not imagine that since we have now been implementing the rural economic policies, no such potential remains. The main issue of policy is that of how to further mobilize the activism of the production teams and the peasants.

The modernization of China's agriculture naturally includes mechanization. We will indeed have to carry out the mechanization of agriculture. We cannot use manual labor forever. However, we must consider the priorities. The greatest efficiency of mechanization is that it saves manpower; it does not necessarily increase output very much. In particular, in places with a large population and little farmland, it does not play an especially great role in increasing production. Therefore, judging by present conditions, it is not an urgent task to devote very great efforts to promoting mechanization. In agricultural modernization, we must therefore lay stress on studying the application of modern science and technology in agriculture. There is great potential in this respect. Sichuan is already grasping this work. We have much to do in promoting scientific feeding of animals and scientific crop cultivation. In short, we must now stress science.

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Some people advocate that agricultural modernization can be divided into two aspects--the modernization of farm machinery, and the modernization of biological techniques--and that things must be arranged in order of priority. I feel that there is much to be said for this. Therefore, in the future we must apply science and use modern science and technology in agriculture. This will play a very great role in improving yields and making use of resources.

Apart from that, we must continue to carry out agricultural capital construction in a measured way, basing the work on our own strength. I am not talking about farmland capital construction here, but about agricultural capital construction. The central documents on speeding up agricultural development speak of agricultural capital construction. This is because the farmland capital construction we once talked about was in certain respects narrow in content. We only mentioned water conservancy, land and soil improvement. This was too limited. The scope of agricultural capital construction is somewhat more extensive. It includes water conservancy and soil improvement and also includes the construction of animal mating centers, seed stations, grain drying grounds, and warehouses. In deciding what work to carry out in our agricultural construction, we should proceed from the requirements of production and see which projects are most urgent for production and which produce the fastest results. In the past we only had the concept of farmland capital construction. Now we must publicize the concept of agricultural capital construction. All of us must study this problem, sum up experiences from practice and gradually solve the problem.

It appears that agricultural mechanization should be centered on the requirements of production. We should first solve those problems which urgently need solving. Why are there so many tractors on the roads and so few in the fields? Obviously, transport work can only be carried out away from the fields.

We must further implement the rural economic policies. There is great potential in the rural areas. There is potential in resources and also in the people. The key lies in applying certain good forms of responsibility and combining resources with people, so that the resources will truly become a treasure for society. With regard to the rural policies, I intend to speak on certain issues here: 1) the issue of the self-determination rights of the production teams; 2) the issue of a suitable readjustment of private plots; 3) the issue of commune and brigade enterprises--we must bring about a great development of commune and brigade enterprises; 4) the issue of gradually readjusting cropping arrangements in line with local conditions; and 5) What should be done about the small number of production teams which are too big? I hold that these teams can be divided into smaller units.

3. Grasp commercial work. At the present there are many problems in the cardinal links in circulation. In industry, there is a problem of relations between industry and commerce, and in agriculture there are also problems in procurement and marketing. Apart from grasping industry and agriculture, the party committees at all levels must care for and grasp commerce and solve the problems of (5 shortcomings) in circulation. Some of the problems in commerce are problems of commerce itself. The commercial departments should do well at improving their own work. On the other hand, there are indeed many problems in commerce which need the help of local party committees to be solved. The first problem is that the commerce system must be restructured. In outline, we should revive the methods of 1957. The second problem is that of strengthening the building of commercial installations. Beginning this year, all levels must assign some funds for constructing commercial installations. Financially, we must further study how to formulate some flexible policies for the commerce system and how to solve the investment problem. Apart from this, the commercial departments must actively procure industrial, agricultural and sideline products and develop more marketing outlets to serve industry and agriculture.

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4. The question of readjustment. The questions I have mentioned above all come under the general heading of the 3 years of readjustment. In economic work, the general requirement is to fully implement the principle of readjustment. In the past the crux of the contradiction in economic work was too long a capital construction front with too much investment. This squeezed aside agriculture, light industry and people's living standards. The key to readjustment is to reduce accumulation, cut capital construction and strengthen the weak links. We must summon up the greatest resolve on this question. We must readjust in a big way, not a small one. Proceeding from the overall situation of developing the national economy, we must reduce output of products in ample or excessive supply and increase output of those in short supply. The aim of readjustment cannot be achieved by (5 averaging things out). The less financial strength we have, the more must we concentrate investment to insure the key projects and fight battles of annihilation. However, readjustment is certainly not a matter of simply cutting capital construction. It is a profound reform touching on all fields. After the scale of capital construction is reduced, a series of new problems arise. Contradictions which were concealed in the past are revealed. We must correctly understand the new situation which has appeared in readjustment and spontaneously conform to it. We must guide action according to the circumstances, strike while the iron is hot, grasp readjustment--the cardinal link--organically combine it with restructuring, rectification and improvement, and gradually build a relatively ideal organizational relationship between the various departments of the national economy.

The current problem is that our thinking is unable to keep up with new ideas. On many questions our thinking is not yet in harmony with the principle of readjustment. We must spontaneously consider problems, observe the situation and arrange work in accordance with the principle of readjustment. We must continue or halt projects as appropriate. We must work together to fight well the campaign of readjustment.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG DISCUSSES FOUR MODERNIZATIONS AT TEA PARTY

HK040452 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Department of the provincial CCP committee gave a tea party on 3 January for the delegates attending the congresses of the province's democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce.

"Speaking at the tea party, Zhao Ziyang, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, emphasized: Vice Chairman Deng Deng delivered an extremely important speech at the New Year tea party held by the National CPPCC. We must seriously study and implement this speech. Accomplishing the four modernizations is a tremendous cause related to the future and destiny of our state, our nation and our posterity. It is the sacred mission assigned to us by history. The democratic parties in the province and the Federation of Industry and Commerce must mobilize and unite all their members and all those persons with whom they have contact to work shoulder-to-shoulder with the people of the whole province to serve the four modernizations and endeavor to unify the motherland.

"Comrade Zhao Ziyang also said: The most important premise for making a success of the four modernizations is a political situation of stability and unity. Therefore, all our words and deeds must proceed from the overall situation of benefiting the maintenance of stability and unity. We must further implement policies, unite all forces which can be united, mobilize all positive factors and strive to turn negative factors into positive ones. We must further bring socialist democracy into play, strengthen the socialist legal system and struggle against all illegal and criminal activities. We must care for the masses' woes and gradually improve the people's living standards on the basis of developing production.'

"Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: 'To promote stability and unity and accomplish the four modernizations, we must insure the party's leadership. This is the most fundamental of the four basic principles. We must strengthen our party concept, fully trust and spontaneously accept party leadership, uphold the party's prestige, and actively implement the party's line and policies. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we must strive to win new victories.'"

Ren Baige, chairman of the provincial CPPCC, hosted the tea party. Also present were Lu Dadong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and provincial governor, and Du Xinyuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress.

#### REN RONG, OTHER XIZANG LEADERS ATTEND SOIREE 31 DEC

OW031738 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] On the evening of 31 December, the Lhasa municipal subgroup of the Xizang regional comfort group for "supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen" and the Xizang Military District jointly held an army-civilian gala soiree at the Lhasa working people's cultural palace and the Donfanhong theater.

Present at the soiree were Ren Rong, Tian Bao, Qie Jinwu, Ba Sang, Raidi, Yang Zongxin, Daozong Zucheng, (Hou Ji), Chen Jingbo, Qiao Jiaqin, Li Benshan, Houjie, (Wang Heting), (Jiang He), Sun Yushan, (Lan Yicheng), (Zheng Xingfan), (Lie Yi), (Ni Ding), (Wang Lijun), (Su Benjie), and other leading comrades of the regional party committee, the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government and the Xizang Military District. Also attending were Sanding Doje Pamo and (He-jiu-ping-se-si-fang), vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee, and leading comrades of various departments of the Lhasa Municipality, the Xizang Region and the Xizang Military District.

#### XIZANG IMPROVES HOUSING, ROADS, OTHER PROJECTS IN 1979

OW071232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Lhasa, January 7 (XINHUA)--New housing asphalt roads, pipes for running water and other public utilities were among the projects built in 1979 in Lhasa City on the Tibetan Plateau. New housing with a total floor space of 40,000 square metres was completed and more than 1,000 people of Tibetan, Han and other nationalities moved into new homes last year.

Dirt roads in the city have been replaced by broad asphalt roads covering a total surface area of 40,000 square metres. Most of the city's main streets have been paved, which facilitates transportation and helps reduce dust storms in the wind-swept area, which is 2,700 metres above sea level. Sidewalks and sewers have also been extended. A 1,350-metre-long pipe for running water was installed last year in the old section of the city. It supplies water for 2,000 Tibetan families.

Also last year, a new building was put up for a hospital specialising in traditional Tibetan medicine, a district hospital was built and a cultural park was completed at the foot of the majestic Potala Palace. A children's palace is under construction and hot houses which take advantage of the strong sunshine on the plateau were built to provide fresh vegetables for local residents in winter.

Other projects included a 2,600-kilowatt hydroelectric power station that just went into trial operation near Lhasa, and a flour mill and a cold storage facility for meat, both of which are under construction.

## CHENGDU PLA LEADER WEI JIE PRAISED FOR AUSTERE WORK STYLE

HK240947 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK

[Text] While recently inspecting work in the Daxian Military Subdistrict, Wei Jie, first deputy commander of the Chengdu PLA units, was praised by the cadres and fighters of the Military Subdistrict for keeping in close touch with the masses and refraining from seeking privileges in daily life. The work group, led by Comrade Wei Jie on this inspection, had only two secretaries and one guard. They did not take a special car. On arriving in the Military Subdistrict, he lived in an ordinary room in the military hostel, did not eat or drink lavishly, and personally copied down notes when conducting investigations or listening to reports. He went around the organs chatting with the cadres and fighters, and visited the cadres' hostel to ask if everyone was comfortable. He also went into the kitchen, tasted the food, and got to know about daily life and health of the cadres and fighters.

The cadres and fighters of the military subdistrict were all willing to talk to Comrade Wei Jie after seeing how approachable he was. Many comrades said: Deputy Commander Wei is an old general, but he has never changed his nature, he is still a soldier. We can see this from his words and deeds and his continuing the fine traditions and work style of the old Red Army and the old 8th Army.

## YUNNAN RIBAO STRESSES ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

HK030211 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 80 HK

[Yunnan RIBAO 2 January editorial: "Further Strengthen Army-People Unity and Build and Defend the Motherland's Border Together"]

[Excerpt] 1980 is the key year in the first campaign for building the four modernizations. We are facing great and arduous tasks. To accomplish these tasks, we must strive for a long-term environment of international peace. We must strive to continually uphold the domestic political situation of stability and unity. The situation and tasks demand that we further strengthen army-government and army-people unity. This is the major guarantee in the new historical period of consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, strengthening national defense construction, opposing aggression, overcoming difficulties and victoriously building the four modernizations.

Strengthening army-government and army-people unity is the glorious tradition of the party, the army and the people of our country. Strengthening army-government and army-people unity has become all the more important since shifting the focus of work to modernization. The facts of the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam fully show that without the People's Army defending the motherland's border, we could not have a peaceful environment for carrying out the four modernizations. Without the consolidated unity of army and government and army and people, we could not achieve success in building a powerful modern socialist state. We must cherish our army as we cherish our eyes and further strengthen army-government and army-people unity.

To further strengthen army-government and army-people unity, the party and government departments at all levels, popular bodies, rural communes and brigades, urban neighborhoods and other basic level organizations must extensively launch education in army-government and army-people unity and establish the idea of cherishing, caring for and helping the army.

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**HEBEI POWERPLANT INCREASES GENERATING CAPACITY**

OW060402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Shijiazhuang, January 6 (XINHUA)--A 200,000-kilowatt generating unit of the Matou power plant in Hebei Province recently went into operation after a 72-hour trial-run, bringing the total generating capacity of the plant to 650,000 kilowatts. The plant provides power to neighbouring industrial facilities and cities in southern Hebei. It is near the Fongfong coal mine, which has an annual production capacity of 10 million tons of coal. More than 10 other large or medium-sized plants and mines are nearby as well. With the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway to the east, it is also convenient to communication and transport.

Before 1974, the plant had a generating capacity of only 50,000 kilowatts. It has been steadily expanded since 1975, with the addition of a 100,000-kilowatt to 200,000-kilowatt generating unit each year. Another 200,000-kilowatt generating unit is being designed.

**ZHOU HUI, OTHERS Greet NEI MONGGOL MODEL WORKERS**

SK081346 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 80 SK

[Summary] The Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee and the regional people's government held a mass rally to welcome the representatives of advanced units and the national model workers of this autonomous region who had come back from Beijing after receiving awards from the State Council. [date of rally not heard] "Attending the rally were regional party and government leaders Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Kong Fei, Bao-ri-le-dai, Yun Shiying, Jie-er-ge-le and Zhou Beifeng; leading comrades of the regional CPPCC committee Kui Bi and Wang Zaitian; and party and government leaders of Hohhot Municipality Bu He and (Yun Zhian). Also present were responsible comrades of mass organizations in the region, including the trade union, CYL and Women's Federation, as well as responsible comrades of the pertinent regional committees, offices, departments and bureaus." Over 1,000 staff members, workers and cadres from various parts of the Hohhot area also attended the rally. "The rally was presided over by Comrade Yun Shiying, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government.

"Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, delivered a speech. He extended cordial regards and warm greetings to the representatives of advanced units and the model workers on behalf of the regional CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government, the regional CPPCC committee and the Nei Monggol Provincial Military District. He called on the staff members and workers on all fronts across the region to learn from the advanced units and model workers in the March toward the four modernizations and to launch a vigorous campaign in which everyone is striving to contribute to and win merits for the four modernizations and trying to be a model worker. They should see to it that the economy of this region advances as quickly as possible, he said.

Turning to the representatives of advanced units and the model workers, Comrade Ting Mao encouraged them to take the honor which the party and state have bestowed on them as a starting point for continuing their advance. He urged them to remain modest and prudent, to guard against arrogance and rashness, to continue to make headway on the basis of their achievements and to make new contributions to and win more merits for the great new Long March."

Some representatives of the advanced units and model workers spoke at the rally. They vowed to do their best to work for the four modernizations along with the masses of all nationalities in the region.

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WANG QIAN DISCUSSES SHANXI'S PROBLEMS, TASKS

HK070234 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts from work report delivered by Wang Qian on 20 December at the second session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress]

[Excerpts] Contradictions which were concealed for a long time have now been exposed in the course of the revival and development of the province's economy. The main contradictions are: 1) agriculture has developed very slowly; 2) the amount of commodity grain and industrial crops provided by agriculture is very far from meeting requirements; 3) the internal structure of agriculture is irrational; 4) output of cotton, oil-bearing crops and other industrial crops has fallen; 5) the capital construction front is too broad and is being stretched ever further; 6) within the various departments of industry, the processing industry has developed in a blind way, the raw materials industry has lagged behind for a long time, the light and textile industries have developed very slowly, and there is not enough electric power; 7) communications and transport, especially railway transport, fail to meet the needs of the development of the national economy; 8) in accumulation and consumption, the proportion of accumulation is too high, and many debts are owed to the people's living standards; and 9) in employment, there is a contradiction between the number of people demanding jobs and the number of jobs available. These serious imbalances were mainly caused by the long period of sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. There have also been shortcomings and errors in our work.

While reviewing the achievements of the province's people gained by struggle, we must also look at the current difficulties and problems. The serious imbalances in the various departments of the national economy are very far from being readjusted. There are many problems in the economic system. Management work in all fields is still very backward. Labor productivity and efficiency in all fields are very low. In addition there are many leftover problems and debts. We have not yet been able to solve many problems which are in urgent need of solution. We have not done enough investigation and study of the new conditions and problems which have appeared in the new situation. We lack an all-round and systematic understanding of the complex problems which have arisen in economic work. We also lack the bold pioneering spirit.

At the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress, we put forward the principle of building Shanxi into a stable and high-yielding agricultural base and an industrial base with its own characteristics. In the course of more than 2 years of practice and of summing up experiences in the 30 years since the founding of the state, we have deepened our understanding of the scheme to build up these two bases. As everyone knows, Shanxi possesses abundant mineral resources, especially in coal. The area of coalfields is over 57,000 square kilometers, one-third of the province's area. Over 200 billion tons of coal reserves have already been proved, one-third of the reserves proved in the whole country. In addition, the quality of the coal is excellent. All types of coal are present, and the coal seams are stable [words indistinct] little investment is needed to extract the coal and results are rapid. This constitutes an ideal energy treasurehouse for our country's four modernizations. [Words indistinct] the state urgently requires that Shanxi produce more coal and transport more coal to other provinces, to satisfy the ever-growing energy needs of the national economy. Hence, to build Shanxi into a national coal energy base is a great affair of major strategic significance for achieving the four modernizations. It is the glorious task of the working class and all the people of Shanxi. The province's crude coal output will reach about 160 million tons by 1985, 100 million tons of which will be shipped out of the province. It is hoped to increase crude coal output to 250 million tons by 1990. The province will also export large quantities of coal for foreign exchange. In this way Shanxi will make still greater contributions to the motherland's four modernizations.

We must on the one hand look at the brilliant prospects for building a coal energy base, and on the other realize that there are currently problems of serious imbalances in the national economy. Unless these problems are solved, the building of a coal energy base will lack a solid foundation and production of coal and other items will be unable to develop in great strides. We must take a long-term view while basing our work on current conditions, squarely face the imbalances in the national economy, get a thoroughly good grasp of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement, do a good job of solving the existing problems, and gradually bring the national economy onto the track of sustained, proportioned and rapid development. The tasks of the 3 years' readjustment are arduous. We have already adopted many measures since the beginning of 1979 and achieved certain successes. However, there is still a lot of work to be done in the next 2 years.

#### SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATES DISCUSS PUBLIC ORDER

HK041202 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] Over the past few days, while discussing the work report of the Shanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, all delegates to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress have shown strong reaction to and resolutely supported the current work in energetically rectifying public order. During the discussion, some delegates from Taiyuan Municipality said: Over the past few years, our public security, government and judicial departments have done a lot of work in safeguarding and rectifying urban public order. Their work should be fully affirmed. However, sometimes Taiyuan's public order was good and sometimes it was bad. This shows that we have sometimes firmly grasped our work in public order and sometimes relaxed our hold. In the recent period, our public order has been chaotic, evildoers have run wild and criminal cases have increased. There are many reasons for this. However, subjectively speaking, the fact is that we have slackened our efforts to struggle against lawbreakers and criminal elements.

Comrades of the Luliang delegation said: People's governments are charged with safeguarding the people's lives and property and the normal work order. Our people have confidence and faith in our government. However, we cannot deny the following facts: Due to various reasons, today, 3 years after the smashing of the gang of four, there is no complete and reliable guarantee for the safety of people's lives and property in some areas, particularly in urban areas and some industrial and mining districts. Some scoundrels who have run wild have not been forcefully punished. Some criminal cases have not been cracked in a timely manner. As a result, evildoers run wild and good people are flustered and nervous. Is it possible that this state of affairs will not obstruct the smooth progress of the four modernizations?

During the discussion, (Xiong Shaofeng), a delegate from Taiyuan Municipality and a returned Overseas Chinese, said: An important measure in strengthening public order is to educate teenagers. He noted: People in every quarter should attach major importance to the current large number of juvenile delinquents. All schools, neighborhood offices, parents, factories, mines and enterprises should create favorable conditions for the healthy growth of our teenagers through study and recreation and sports activities and train them [words indistinct].

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CHEN WEIDA REPORTS TO TIANJIN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

SK041405 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 30 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee held its fifth enlarged plenary session from 28 to 30 December. The session reviewed the major work done in the past year, summed up the basic experiences obtained in achieving the strategic shift of work emphasis, worked out the major tasks for 1980 and made arrangements for the major work which should be done successfully during the current period. It called on all its members and leading cadres at all levels to go into action together with the people throughout the municipality in working hard for the prosperity of the city, making efforts in production and engaging in work sincerely. The session also urged them to step into the great 1980's in a militant mood and win a new victory in achieving the four modernizations.

Attending the session were leading comrades from the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Chen Weida, Huang Zhigang, Yan Dakai, Zhang Huishan, Liu Gang, Xing Yanzi, (Wu Zhen), Wang Yifu, Feng Qin, [name indistinct], (Guo Chunyuan), Du Xinbo, and [passage indistinct]. Attending the session as observers were Standing Committee members of the Fifth National People's Congress who live in Tianjin and of the municipal CPPCC committee; responsible persons of the municipal association of industry and commerce; responsible comrades from the various departments, commissions and offices of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, from the municipal council of trade unions, from the municipal CYL committee and from the municipal women's federation; major responsible comrades from the various districts, counties and bureaus; and leading comrades of the Tianjin garrison and of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin.

At the session, Comrade Chen Weida, chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, gave a work report and Comrade Yan Dakai, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, gave a summing-up speech.

In his work report, Comrade Chen Weida said: Under the guidance of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we have scored great achievements in various fields over the past year through the concerted efforts made by the broad masses of workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres throughout the municipality. We have created a good beginning for achieving a strategic shift. The political situation of stability and unity in Tianjin has been further consolidated and developed. The national economy has advanced in a sustained manner along with the readjustment. Various fronts such as industry, agriculture, capital construction and finance and trade have scored remarkable achievements. The annual total grain output is estimated to be over 2.6 billion jin, which surpasses that of 1978 by more than 10 percent. The finance and trade front have scored remarkable achievements. The annual total grain output is estimated to be over 2.6 billion jin, which surpasses that of 1978 by more than 10 percent. The increase of the output in edible oil, hogs, eggs, poultry and (?milk) has been fairly great. The growth rate of rural industry and sideline production has increased by 17.8 percent. The total industrial output value of 1979 is estimated to have reached about 17.4 billion yuan, which has surpassed that of 1978 by about 9 percent and surpassed the set annual increase plan of 8 percent.

In capital construction, residential houses and factory buildings with a total area of 2.8 million square meters have been built, which has topped that of 1978 by more than 39 percent. The municipal revenue is estimated to have increased by about 10 percent compared to that in 1978.

We have already raised our industrial product quality and increased the variety of products. Of the 100 major products throughout the municipality, the quality of 85.6 percent has been steadily raised, and the rate is higher than that of 1978. The quality of 92.3 percent has attained or surpassed the previous peaks. Tianjin has produced a large number of fine quality products among which 14 products were awarded the national gold or silver medals and more than 120 products were named as fine quality or top-brand ones at the national quality appraisal events sponsored by the various ministries of the State Council.

The growth rate in foreign trade has been fairly fast. The 1979 commodity procurement for export has been increased by about 34 percent compared to that in 1978. We have already begun the work to readjust the imbalance in the proportions of various sectors of the national economy. We are trying to consolidate, restore and improve the work in the fields of science and technology, education and culture, as well as to firmly grasp the work in solving the urgent problems of the people's daily life. Given the strained situation of national financial and material resources, we have curtailed the 1979 investments in the capital construction in heavy industry, but increased the investment for the construction of residential housing, urban public utilities, and for undertakings in culture and education and public health which are in the immediate interest of the people. We have raised the municipal investment rate in this field from 18 percent in 1978 to 26 percent.

At present, jobs have been arranged for 270,000 youth waiting for work throughout the municipality. Since liberation, this is the year in which the highest number of youth have been provided with jobs.

Comrade Chen Weida stated: In achieving the great strategic shift over the past year, we have encountered a large number of new situations and problems. However, the vast number of cadres and the masses who are armed with the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee have studied and tried to solve these earnestly by emancipating minds and by breaking through the forbidden zone. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to sincerely sum up the experiences obtained over the past year.

In his work report, Comrade Chen Weida has summarized the experiences in the following five basic categories:

1. In line with the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to continuously unify the people's thinking represents the fundamental guarantee in achieving the strategic shift.
2. In order to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy in an all-round manner, it is necessary to firmly grasp the readjustment as a key link.
3. To consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, it is imperative to eliminate the disruption caused by rightist or leftist ideological trends.
4. To bring into play the enthusiasm of the masses in going all out to achieve the four modernizations, it is necessary to integrate closely with the immediate interest of the people the grand goal of achieving the four modernizations.
5. To insure the implementation of the party's political line, it is imperative to strengthen the building of leading bodies at all levels.

Comrade Chen Weida pointed out: Though we have scored certain achievements in various fields this year, the achievements still remain in their initial stage. In raising the understanding toward the strategic shift, a number of new problems may arise. Therefore, it is necessary to unify thinking among the vast number of cadres and the masses in a sustained manner. In view of implementing the "eight-character" principle and readjusting the national economy, this is the year in which we have merely entered the first stage. Arduous tasks will be encountered later. Therefore, in centering on the tasks for achieving the four modernizations, various fronts will have a lot of work to do.

In reviewing the work done in the past year, Comrade Chen Weida pointed out in a very succinct manner: The situation in our city is very fine. The tasks we shoulder are arduous. Our future is bright.

While talking about the situation and tasks for 1980, Comrade Chen Weida said: 1980 is the key to success in carrying out the 3-year readjustment. The major task of the people throughout the municipality is to continuously implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving and to firmly grasp the readjusting as a key link so as to accelerate the tempo of renovation. Earnest efforts should be made to do a good job in conducting overall readjustment among all trades and professions and in carrying out more extensively and deeply the movement of increasing production and economizing, with a focus on attaining fine quality, high output, more variety of products and low cost.

Focusing on the task of economic construction, it is necessary to do a good job in various fields such as science and technology and education and culture, as well as in building the people's political power and consolidating social order and public security. Based on the development of production, it is necessary to gradually solve the pressing problems of the people's daily life.

In order to successfully attain the aforementioned tasks, we should unwaveringly and continuously implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2nd session of the 5th National People's Congress, uphold the principles of emancipating minds, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts, uniting as one and looking forward, and further conduct education on the party's political, ideological and organizational lines among the people. Continuous efforts should be made to deeply criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, anarchism, cut-and-run individualism and bourgeois ideological liberalization and combat bureaucracy so as to strengthen unity among the party, the government, the army and civilians and between leading cadres and the masses, as well as to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

In concluding his report, Comrade Chen Weida explicitly put forward the following several tasks which should be successfully attained in the current period:

1. It is necessary to implement the "eight-character" principle in an overall manner and continuously carry out the movement for increasing production and economizing.
2. It is necessary to further develop foreign trade and lay a good foundation in order to turn Tianjin into an export base.
3. It is necessary to further do a good job in consolidating and improving the work of science and technology and education and culture.
4. It is necessary to sincerely do a good job in the areas of wage readjustment and personnel promotion.

5. It is necessary to sincerely do a good job in electing the delegates for the people's congresses at all levels and in the work of holding the people's congress in order to strengthen the building of the people's political power.

6. It is necessary to continuously conduct education and disseminate information on the socialist legal system among the people, as well as to go all out to consolidate social order and public security.

7. It is necessary to continuously make good arrangements for the people's daily life and to do a good job in giving special attention to disabled servicemen, and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and armymen.

Following the work report made by Comrade Chen Weida, the session held a sincere discussion. At the session, Comrade Yan Dakai made a summing-up speech in which he said: The session has been held not only in a short period of time, but also in a time of great successes. We are convinced that only by making concerted efforts, uniting as one, sincerely implementing the line, principle and policy adopted by the central authorities will we be able to do our government work better and better.

In concluding his summing-up speech, Comrade Yan Dakai urged the comrades participating in the session to go all-out and aim high so as to win a new victory in achieving the four modernizations in the coming first year of the 1980's.

#### BRIEFS

NIE RONGZHEN PARK INSCRIPTION--Beijing, 26 Dec--Chinese calligraphers and painters gathered in the Beihai [North Sea] Park in Beijing on 25 December to mark the 800th founding anniversary of the oldest Chinese imperial park still in existence. Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, wrote the inscription "magnificent tourist spot" for the park. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW]

NEI MONGGOL COAL PRODUCTION--Hohhot, 25 Dec--Wei Monggol has prefulfilled annual plans for crude coal production, washed coal production and tunneling footage 19, 18 and 66 days ahead of schedule, respectively. As of 19 December, the total output of crude coal had reached some 21 million dun. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW]

SHANXI COAL PRODUCTION--Taiyuan, 14 Dec--Shanxi Province fulfilled this year's coal output and tunneling plans on 10 December. This year Shanxi Province produced 100.02 million tons of coal, an increase of 9.68 percent over the last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0213 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW]

SHANXI WHEAT FIELD MANAGEMENT--The winter wheat-producing areas in Shanxi, including Yuncheng, Linfen, Jinzhong and Jindongnan prefectures, have concentrated their forces to combat drought and irrigate wheat. According to statistics by 24 November, some 800,000 laborers in the province had combated drought, protected wheat, irrigated wheat on 1.94 million mu and applied manure on wheat covering 780,000 mu. Since November, the situation of drought in the province has become more serious and drought has affected wheat on some 6 million mu. This accounts for 42 percent of the province's area sown to winter wheat. At present, Yuncheng Prefecture has sent approximately 200,000 laborers to irrigate wheat on some 800,000 mu. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 79 HK]

FIRST SECRETARY LIANG ADDRESSES QINGHAI CADRE MEETING

OW080523 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Text] The study conference of cadres at and above the county level held by the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee successfully closed on the afternoon of 6 January after more than a month of sessions. Those who attended the conference were: the principal responsible comrades of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county party committees; the principal responsible comrades of provincial departments of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, communications, finance and trade; and leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government. Comrade Liang Buting, first secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the closing session of the conference.

Comrade Liang Buting said: The study conference is held to primarily solve the questions concerning ideology and political line. It is a makeup lesson on the criterion of truth. During the conference, we have conducted criticism in order to learn things and we have discussed facts to extract principles. The conference was primarily held in connection with our economic work. It has fully displayed democracy and enabled the participants to say what was on their mind. It was a lively meeting during which many comrades said what they wanted to.

Comrade Liang Buting added: This conference has enabled us to further emancipate our minds, unify our understanding, strengthen our unity and enhance our morale under the guidance of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and Comrade Ye Jianguo's National Day speech. The conference has laid a good ideological foundation for successful economic construction in Qinghai. The decision made by the provincial party committee on convening this study conference of the principal responsible comrades of various economic departments and localities before spring farming begins was very necessary and correct.

Comrade Liang Buting continued: During this study conference, the participants have enthusiastically discussed the situation following the conclusion of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and understood the situation better. The discussion was very important because the question of whether one can correctly know the situation is in fact a question of whether he can correctly understand and treat the line as the general and specific policies formulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

He emphatically said: The 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has solved many important problems or the destiny of our party and country. It has made many concrete achievements. However, we must particularly further understand the following achievements it has made:

1. It has restored in the whole party the dialectic materialist fundamental principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and integrating theory with practice. It has affirmed the historical significance in criticizing the trend of thought of new book worship advertising the "two whatevers." It has set forth the policy of emancipating the mind, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts, uniting as one and looking ahead.

2. It has correctly analyzed the present class situation in China and the general situation at home and abroad. It has clearly and firmly announced that no large-scale political movement will be conducted from now on. It has made the strategic policy decision on shifting the stress of the party's work to socialist modernization. It has formulated a correct political line in being dedicated heart and soul to the four modernizations.

3. Upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes whenever they are discovered, the plenary session has solved a number of important questions left over from history, particularly from the Great Cultural Revolution. It has reassessed the contributions and faults and the correctness and incorrectness of some important leaders. It has upheld the party's principles and upheld justice. It has set a good example in rehabilitating victims of false charges, wrong sentences and frameups throughout the country.

4. It has restored and adhered to economic policies which proved effective during long practice. At the same time, it has taken a series of important economic measures to meet the new period. In particular, the two documents it formulated on agricultural development have provided us with guidance for our economic construction.

5. It has emphasized the need to strengthen the party's democratic centralism and regulations and to enforce party discipline. It has also emphasized the need to practice democracy in a comprehensive way and strengthen the rule of law in party life and the country's political life in order to restore normality in these two spheres.

These are the basic contents of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They are the session's great historical achievements. By implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee over the past year, all fronts in China have won significant victories. The situation has rapidly improved and we are now witnessing a situation rarely seen in the past two decades and more. As in other parts of China, under the direction of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the situation in Qinghai Province is continuing to improve.

Comrade Liang Buting continued: In assessing the situation, we must first see this main trend and essential aspect. Only thus can we strengthen our confidence and enhance our morale. However, we should also see that problems exist despite this main trend and essential aspect. Our forward strides are not big enough and improvement of the situation is still not fast enough due to our failure to penetratingly criticize the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four and to eliminate its pernicious influence. The provincial party committee has not sufficiently conducted well-organized, well-supervised and properly phased studies and investigations on the new circumstances and new problems in our economic work. It has occasionally failed to take effective and resolute actions in dealing with leftist and rightist interferences and unhealthy practices in the party and the country. It has not conducted careful studies nor taken effective measures to strengthen party life and the country's political life, particularly to strengthen democracy. As a result, some units and localities still lack democracy, freedom, centralism, discipline, personal ease of mind and unity of will--just as Vice Chairman Deng has pointed out. In these units and localities, the work style of the leading organs still is far from meeting the requirements of the four modernizations while their work efficiency is still very low. The provincial party committee should primarily be held responsible for all these problems. Of course, it takes time to overcome these difficulties because the problems caused by the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four over a long time are numerous.

However, it is not hard for us to overcome the difficulties and solve the problems if we firmly advance in the direction pointed out by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We are confident that the situation will steadily improve.

Comrade Liang Buting said: This study conference has discussed questions concerning ideology and political line in connection with our economic construction. It has discussed the great importance of emancipating the mind and of correct ideology and political line in implementing the party's political line and achieving success in our economic construction. We have keenly understood that the dialectic materialist ideological line advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong--which calls for proceeding from reality, seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice--is the basis of our party's political line and its general and specific policies as well as the guarantee for correctly understanding and implementing the party's line and general and specific policies. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have steadily emancipated our minds, done a great deal of work in economic readjustment and begun to take big strides. Nevertheless, our strides are still not big enough compared with the demands set by the party Central Committee and with the strides made by fraternal provinces and municipalities. We still lag behind and still face the heavy task of further emancipating our minds.

Speaking on the present ideological situation among cadres in Qinghai Province, we can generally divide them in the following three categories:

1. Cadres who are ideologically more emancipated and are bolder in doing things, who dare to raise and explore questions, and after conducting study and investigation, dare to break outmoded rules in solving economic problems.
2. Cadres whose minds are lagging behind the current situation and continue to remain where they were. Due to their ossified or semi-ossified thinking, cadres of this category are content with things as they are, stick to convention and always hesitate in tackling new problems. Some of them even have doubts about applying the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee when concrete problems come up or when they get wind of something new, although they generally profess support for the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.
3. Cadres who, due to the profound pernicious influence in their minds of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, still have not changed their thinking, political stand and feelings. They are dissatisfied with the line, principles and policies formulated at the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. Some of them have even openly voiced their criticism and opposition.

Every leading comrade should compare himself with this list and determine what category he belongs in. He should think in the way of seeking truth from facts. He should ask himself whether or not he has emancipated his mind, whether or not he has thoroughly implemented the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and whether or not he has thoroughly investigated the actual conditions in his own area or department and has fully understood them. He should ask himself whether or not he has earnestly summed up historical experience, both positive and negative, and how many new questions he has raised and explored. He should ask himself whether or not he has contributed ideas on means and ways to speed up our economic construction and has really done something to help.

Comrade Liang Buting continued: In the new year, leading organs as well as grassroots units and those in between, especially principal responsible comrades, should continue to make up for the missed lesson--discussion of the criterion of truth--dare to practice and innovate in promoting economic construction, dare to rid themselves of the stale, shatter their mental shackles and further emancipate themselves from the bounds of the ultraleft line. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to arm the minds of cadres and the masses with the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge so that their minds will be united on the correct line to achieve the four modernizations.

Comrade Liang Buting said: Speaking of emancipating the mind, we by no means advocate following one's inclinations. We do not mean that one should say whatever one has to say or should do as one pleases. The purpose of emancipating the mind is to unite the cadres and the people of all nationalities throughout the province and promote the national economy in a down-to-earth manner by seeking truth from facts. This is the second year of our economic readjustment. Whether or not we can do work well this year has a most important bearing on developing production and stepping up construction still faster and in a better way in the days to come. Based on what we have achieved since last year in our economic readjustment work, we should continue to press ahead in order to score new achievements. This requires us to further emancipate our minds, take the actual conditions of our province into account and act in accordance with natural law as well as objective economic law.

In agriculture, it is necessary to readjust the proportion of planting to breeding by adopting measures suitable to local conditions and [words indistinct] different geographical locations, revise plans for grain crops and economic crops and make all-out efforts to develop a diversified economy. Pastoral areas should readjust the proportional relationship between livestock and fodder, between quality and quantity of livestock and between the number of male and female animals. Efforts should be made to step up construction of grasslands for both the winter and spring seasons and to protect and utilize natural prairies. With animal husbandry as their central undertaking, communes and production brigades in pastoral areas should also engage in and develop diversified productive activities.

As for industry, we should concentrate our efforts on promoting the light and textile industries and strengthen the coal, electric power, petroleum and building material industries. Under the state's unified arrangements, such resources as petroleum, natural gas, (?salt) and nonferrous metals should be developed step by step so that we will establish the necessary industries for this province. Earnest efforts should be made to solve pressing problems concerning the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production and working within our capabilities.

In his speech, Comrade Liang Buting also touched on the question of stability and unity and that of party building. After this study conference, he said, all areas and departments should hold similar conferences. He added: Plans should be mapped out to make up for the missed lesson--discussion of the criterion of truth--in study classes and party schools and through on-the-job training programs. This discussion must be carried out in a down-to-earth manner and be free from any formalities. Concrete problems to which no solutions have yet been found, due to ossification of the mind, should be solved in earnest by proceeding from the actual conditions in the various localities and departments.

#### BRIEFS

GANSU CORN PRODUCTION--Recently the Gansu Provincial Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Bureau sponsored a corn production conference in Tianshui Prefecture to discuss the targets and measures for increasing corn production in the future. The acreage sown to corn has now reached 4.5 million mu in the province with per-mu yield averaging 452 jin. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2' 79 SK]

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